The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,695 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
L LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
L PEKIN	3900	600	A. Syreons	15th „
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th „
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.
A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th May.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th „
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

BELGRAVIA FOR LIVERPOOL,
SAILING 5TH JUNE.

THE attention of passengers is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
Has cabins on deck, ample bathrooms, punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers.
The refrigerating room ensures an unlimited supply of ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 86.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for Liverpool about the 28th instant. Carries surgeon and stewardess—two berth cabins (on deck). Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold .... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case.................. „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, ful compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 31st May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th May 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS. WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes ....each	0	10
Eighteen Penny do. do.	1	0
Two-Shilling do. do.	1	2
Three-Shilling do. do.	1	12
Five-Shilling do. do.	2	12

BOXES OF DRY, CAKE WATER COLOURS.

	Rs.	as.
Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	4	0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	8	0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	13	8
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	27	0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	68	0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

	Rs.	as.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	6	0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	12	0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	20	0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

	Rs.	as.
Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.	14	0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c.	32	0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c.	48	0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"

PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs.	as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1	8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1	10
Dawsons Muster	1	8
Havanahs, No. 1	1	12
Havanahs, No. 2	1	8
Beehives	1	12
Imitation Q. Devil	1	6

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.
Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

ESSABJEE ADAMJEE,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamer "Titania," for Monsoon, the various sorts of clothing as detailed below :—
Merino waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, of superior colour, Rs. 20 each.
Merino, black, brown, grey, waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 15 each.
Ladies' grey, brown, waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 8 to 10 each.
Cashmere, grey, brown, waterproof coats, size from 44 to 58, Rs. 15 to 18 each.
Black or white waterproof coats for Railway use, size from 42 to 50, Rs. 10 each.
Gentlemen's tweed hats, Rs. 2-8 to 3 each.
Navy serge of assorted colours, coats, and trousers, Rs. 20 to 25 each.
Coachmen's coats with leather covers for turban, Rs. 6-8 to 7 each.
White waterproof cloth, wide 60 inches, Rs. 4 per yard.
Waterproof sheet, warm lining, Rs. 8 to 10.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND.

MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.
Recent successes (list below):—
Reference is allowed to the following officers in India :—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner ; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.
September, 1885,
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.

*Lieut. ESSELL	East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN	Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886	Lancashire Fusiliers

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr. Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.
*Mr. H. Tweddell, *Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, *Mr. E. E. Boddek, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, *Mr. Wilmot, *Mr. Skinner, *Mr. North.
*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCARFS, COLLARS, "THE LATEST SHAPES." "WITH IMPROVED FASTENINGS." BRACES, BELTS.

		Rs.	a.
KNOT SCARFS, all the New Shapes...from	Rs.	2	0
SCARVES "for Pin," in every Colour and Design ....from	„	2	0
MADE UP BOWS, all Colours ....from	„	1	0
SCARVES for Ring, Immense Choice ....from	„	2	8
LINEN COLLARS, all the New Shapes ....per doz.	„	6	12
The Masher TIE CLIP prevents the Bow from rising above the front or back of Collar ...		0	12
FRENCH BRACES, Latest Designs	Rs.	2	0
THE NEW ARGOSY, Special Patterns	„	2	8
THE ARMSTRONG, Spiral Springs........	„	4	8
INDIA-RUBBER BELTS, all Colours	„	2	8
SCARF RINGS, the New Patent Flexible, instantly clips the Scarf securely .... Silver	„	3	8
Gold	„	9	8

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS. } BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

W. C. SMITH AND CO.,

BUILDERS, ORNAMENTAL DECORATORS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS,

OFFICE—29, RAMPART ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

All work under the personal supervision of
W. C. SMITH, C.E., London.

Specimen of work may be seen at the Grant Road Station, Parel Station, and the Bombay Telephone Poles, &c. &c.
Further particulars on application.

POTOSI SILVER WARE.

THE best and most useful ware of the day, having all the good qualities of Silver, and at a trifling cost.
WARRANTED never to change color, it being a hard, white metal similar to Silver ; it rather improves, than otherwise, by wear.

CHOTA HAZRI SETS.

1. Consisting Teapot, Sugar, Cream, Toastrack with Pepper, Salt, Egg-cup, and Spoon. Price, Rs. 21-8-0.
2. Same as above, but larger size Teapot and double Toastrack, Rs. 26-8-0.
3. Consisting Coffee Pot, Sugar, Cream, etc., etc.

Tea Pots, ½ Pint, Rs. 5-8. 1 Pint, Rs. 7-8. Coffee Pots, 2 pints, Rs. 17-8.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Dessert size Forks	per doz.	5	8	Egg Spoons	per doz.	3	0
Table do.	„	7	8	Mustard Spoons	„	2	8
Dessert size Spoons	„	5	8	Salt Spoons	„	2	8
Table do.	„	7	8	Soup Ladles	each	3	0
Tea Spoons	„	3	0				

BARTON & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

HOTEL de EUROPE OPENED at PAREL-ROAD, Byculla, No. 44, under an experienced Proprietor ; situated in a quiet locality ; large airy Rooms.
Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.
First-class Billiard Table. Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinners, and Suppers at any time.
A splendid Orchestra every night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.
Proprietor—S. PARTNOY.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the undersigned has THIS DAY been REMOVED from 24, Apollo Street, to No. 10, Meadow Street, next door to Mr. Essai's.

A. C. CLARK,
Surveyor to Lloyds Register of British and Foreign Shipping
Bombay, 26th May 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of TWO NEW SINGLE STOREY BLOCKS of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing R. A. Barracks at Colaba, "up to Plinth level course."
2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon, on the 31st May 1886, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 10th May, 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—
Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies. Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Fre published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out ; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting ; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

In Silver, Crystal-faced Case ... ... Rs. 45
German Silver, „ „ ... ... „ 35

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS!

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

LADIES' GLOVES ! LADIES' GLOVES ! ! LADIES' GLOVES ! ! !

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 18 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.
Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 27TH MAY,
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
OF THE PANTOMIME.
BY GENERAL DESIRE
AN EARLY PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME

Will be given at 6-30 sharp for the convenience of Schools, Families, and Children, also for those who live at a distance and wish to catch the trains leaving for Bandora, Tanna, and other places soon after 9 o'clock. All the grand effects of Scenery, Electric Lights, Transformation Scenes, &c., which cannot be produced at a daylight performance.

Admission for Children Re. 1, first-class ; 8 annas, second-class ; and 4 annas, back seats.

LAST PRODUCTION OF THE
PANTOMIME! PANTOMIME!!
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY
For the Last time in the GRAND PANTOMIME of
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
OR, HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR AND YE KNIGHTS OF YE ROUND TABLE.

LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST GORGEOUS AND DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
WITH BEAUTIFUL ELECTRIC LIGHT EFFECTS.

LAST NIGHT OF THE FULL HARLEQUINADE.

LAST NIGHT OF THAT MOST MARVELLOUS FREAK OF NATURE,
THE SOUDANESE DWARF.

LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST ASTOUNDING AND WONDERFUL
FLYING FAIRY.
A Novelty never before seen in Bombay.

LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT DEMON DIVING SCENE.
LAST NIGHT OF THE GRAND AMAZONIAN MARCH!!

LAST NIGHT OF THE BEAUTIFUL BEE BALLET!
LAST NIGHT OF THE INTRICATE SCARF BALLET!!
LAST NIGHT OF THE TREBLE STATUE, CLOG, &c.!!!

LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST FUNNY OF CLOWNS!
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST TOTTERING OF PANTALOONS!!
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST ACTIVE OF HARLEQUINS!!!
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST GRACEFUL OF COLUMBINES!!!!
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST SPRIGHTLY OF SPRITES!!!!!
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST ILL-USED OF POLICEMEN!!!!!!

PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
DOORS OPEN AT 6. COMMENCE AT 6-30 sharp.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, MAY 28TH.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

SATURDAY, NO PERFORMANCE.

WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

METALLIC ANTIMONY.

THE undersigned requires 1,200 lbs.

It must be pure, crystalline, and brittle, and may be subjected to analysis.

W. MERRIMAN, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences,
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 26th May 1886.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS,
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TENDERS will shortly be required for the construction of the Mansions to be erected in three blocks opposite the Yacht Club, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

The date on which the plans will be on view (early in June) will be hereafter duly advertised.

Information on the above subject may be obtained at the architect's office on the site of the works.

R. F. CHISHOLM,
Architect.

May 27, 1886.

JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF LADIES'
BOOTS AND SHOES.

A SPECIALITE—

Glace Kid, Oxford Shoes to Lace or Button	Rs. 9-8,	Cash
„ Button Boot	„ 12-2,	„
In Pinets Shapes and Sizes.		
PATENT COURT SHOES	Rs. 6-12	Cash
KID COURT SHOES	„ 6-12	„
MOROCCO COURT SHOES	„ 5-14	„

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of Vessels in Port are *Warned* of the *Bad Weather* which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West Monsoon, and are directed, from and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.

Special care is to be taken to keep the Hawse clear, and the Cables ready for veering. Cargo Boats should not be allowed to hang astern or alongside at night, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code (including the Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Flag Staff for communicating with the shipping, and should receive immediate attention.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Bombay, 27th May 1885.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1886.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JULY, 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF MAY, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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5. RABELAIS' GARGANTUA AND THE HEROIC DEEDS OF PANTAGRUEL
6. BACON'S ESSAYS
7. DEFOE'S JOURNAL OF THE PLAGUE YEAR
8. LOCKE ON TOLERATION AND ON CIVIL GOVERNMENT WITH FILMER'S PATRIARCHA
9. BUTLER'S ANALOGY OF RELIGION
10. DRYDEN'S VIRGIL
11. SCOTT'S DEMONOLOGY AND WITCHCRAFT
12. HERRICK'S HESPERIDES
13. COLERIDGE'S TABLE-TALK
14. BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON
15. STERNE'S TRISTRAM SHANDY
16. MEDIÆVAL TALES
17. PLAYS AND POEMS OF BEN JOHNSON
18. BUTLER'S HUDIBRAS
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20. CAVENDISH'S LIFE OF WOLSEY

21 & 22. DON QUIXOTE. 2 Vols.

23. BURLESQUE PLAYS AND POEMS
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27. CHARLES LAMB'S ESSAYS OF ELIA
28. HISTORY OF THOMAS ELLWOOD
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30. SOUTHEY'S LIFE OF NELSON

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE.
RYDAL HALL FOR ANTWERP.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

THIS splendid Steamer WILL SAIL as above, calling at Malta early in June; date hereafter. She has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers only. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For full particulars as to rates &c., apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the SPECIAL MEETING called for the 28th instant, Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas will ask that the Commissioner be requested to state if he is aware of any authority under which funeral processions of any section of the Bombay community are prohibited from passing along the Queen's Road, or any particular public road in the city.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 26th May, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

BUNGALOW WANTED in Poona from 15th June. Apply X. X., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a brand-new SMOOTH ROLLER MILL, by GANTZ. Apply to A. B., care of this paper.

BARGAIN—MAIL PHAETON by KESERTON. Apply MANECKJEE SORABJEE, next to Messrs. Scott & Co., Girgaum.

LUSINGER BEER, far superior to any of the so-called Pilsener beer sold out here. Rs. 14 per case of 3 doz. Bottles.—W. H. NEBEL and Co.

WANTED, for the Naini Tal Farm, some thorough-bred English and China Pigs. State price and age to H. W. JOHNSON and Co., Naini Tal.

TO LADIES—Ladies desirous of disposing of their Needlework, either Fancy or Plain, can do so by applying to F. DORCAS,—Post Office, Byculla.

WANTED, European NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS for young children, one not long resident in India preferred. Address Mrs. ANDERSON, Tanna.

BONA-FIDE Auction Sale of Kesowjee Naik's handsome furniture, large and very valuable organ, &c., &c., on 29th inst., at 1 p.m., at Malabar Hill.

PIPES, PIPES, PIPES—A choice selection of Merschaum Pipes, Briarwood Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes. Prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a SUB-OVERSEER with practical knowledge of Roadmaking, &c. Pay, Rs. 35. Apply with testimonials to the Secretary of the Bandora Municipality.

ICES! ICES!! four kinds daily; every day a change of different kinds; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. To be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate Street.

A YOUNG LADY (an officer's daughter) seeks an engagement as COMPANION to a Lady, or as GOVERNESS to 2 or 3 children, would be willing to combine the two duties if required. Salary no consideration, so long as a comfortable home is provided.—Address X., care of Post Master, Ahmednagar.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

ACHEMENES—12 choicest named sorts most distinct, 3 annas each, or Rs. 2 per doz. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Coconada, Bombay Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

ELLWOODS' PATENT HUNTING HATS AND HELMETS from Rs. 6. Christy's Drab Helmets at Rs. 7. A choice selection of fancy Pugrees, suitable for gents' hats, to be had at Y. A. LACKA & Co.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

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Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

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P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to THE LADY PRINCIPAL, as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
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BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. R	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	5 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	31 8	...
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	—
Dry Elite „	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	—

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs.
Liebfraumilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	—
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	—

CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	—

From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	„ 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

arlovitz	„ 12 0	

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Saann } Red Bars	„ 24 0

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Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0

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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„ 24 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 12	...

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Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	„ 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	„ 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ... lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ —
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	„ 1 4	0
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ —
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ —
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ —
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ —	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ —	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ —	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ —	„ 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay 15th Dec, 1885.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

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GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

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JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY
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HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
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PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS,
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
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PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
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DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
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MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
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CALVERTS SOLUBLE CRESOL.
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STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c.

BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND	£800,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON
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LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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SWIFT & FARROW,
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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

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SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
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Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
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The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

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LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

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1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,159 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
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PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX

All that Experience has proved Practicable an Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance ca be obtained with perfect safety,

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2,047 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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11. Entire Direction in India.
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19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

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ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
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FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full articulars upon application to

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AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, 9 rue de Chateaudun.
BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive tenders for the Execution of the works of the Duct from the TANSA DAM to GHAT-KOPAR near Kurla.

Printed copies of "Form of Tender," "Instructions to Tenderers," "Form of Contract," "Description" and "Specification" can be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, Municipal Buildings, on payment of Rs. 10 for each copy.

Plans can be inspected, and all information relating to the works can be obtained on application at the same office.

No tender will be accepted unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30,000 in cash or in Indian Government paper, or in Bombay Municipal Debentures, or in Bombay Port Trust Bonds.

Tenders sealed and endorsed on the cover "Tender for Tansa Duct" will be received at the office of the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the 15th July 1886.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner, for the city of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th May 1886

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A new English-built light Laudau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.

A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.

Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

w ENGINES and BOILERS now in TCOSK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel , by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES,
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

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SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

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POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail, 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Fairholme, from Newcastle; and Cassins (s), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hughenden (s), for Genoa; Canara (s), Coast and Calcutta; Guildford (s), Genoa; Mobile (s), Kurrachee, &c.; Bangalore (s), Jeddah; and Ardenclutha (s), Bremerhaven.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 22nd inst. show an increase of Rs. 2,28,112 in receipts.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Cleveland, Lord O'Neill, Hartington entered, and the s.s. Hughenden, Bangalore, and Guildford left, the dock yesterday.

The Wyer Tennis Cup.—The final tie in the third heat was played yesterday evening on the Volunteer Club grounds at Boree Bunder, and resulted as follows:—Avron and Ingle a set each. The match will be resumed this morning at 6-30. The winner will play J. Milward at 5-30 p.m. finally for the cup.

Fatal Kick from a Horse.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Abdool Rahimon Hoosein Ali, aged 13 years. Deceased, on the 29th ultimo, while picking up a broom that was lying near the hindlegs of a pony standing at Aga Khan's stable in Love Lane, Byculla, was kicked on the head, causing a compound fracture to the skull. He died from its effects at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night. A verdict in accordance with the facts were returned.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Sassoon Mills, Gorupdeo, on the bodies of Baba Shaik Hoossain and Baboo Shaik Ismail, aged respectively 30 and 35 years, employés of the mill. On the afternoon of that day the two, after taking their midday meal, were passing along the wall of a coal-shed to go to their work when it suddenly gave way, and falling upon them, killed them on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Extensive Theft of Money and Jewellery.—Gungadass Narootum, living on the first floor of a house in Keeka Street, reported to the police on Tuesday evening that a copper-box, in which he kept all his money and jewellery, was broken open, and the contents stolen. The box is alleged to have contained one currency note for Rs. 1,000, one for Rs. 500, seven notes for Rs. 100 each, and Rs. 1,000 in silver and gold, and silver jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 3,840. Inspector Cobb arrested two noted characters, named Faizor and Mumoo, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, who were said to have been seen during that day loitering about the complainant's dwelling, and upon inquiries recovered Rs. 424 in cash and gold and silver ornaments to the value of about Rs. 500, which were identified by the complainant as portion of his stolen property. Further inquiries are being instituted.

Fatal Assault.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Rama Ladoo, aged 30 years, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock. On Tuesday afternoon, while at work in the dock carrying an iron sleeper from the south wharf to the road, one end struck a muccadum named Trimback on the back, who got annoyed, and struck the deceased two blows with his fist, one on the chest and another on the stomach. He staggered, but did not fall, and soon after commenced vomiting. A policeman was called who removed him to the hospital, where he died within an hour and twenty minutes after admission. Dr. Sydney Smith, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, said that the deceased's spleen was about four times its natural size, very soft and friable, and was of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage, consequent on rapture of the spleen. It would not have required much violence to rupture the spleen. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by rupture of the spleen by a blow inflicted on him by Trimbuck Balajee, under such circumstances that the act of Trimbuck Balajee was a rash and negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday in their Fort premises, Mr. W. Richardson presiding. We have already published the directors' report, which was submitted to the meeting.

The chairman proposed that the report and accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1886, be received and adopted. He said that the report was very complete in itself, and therefore, there was scarcely anything for him to add. He would, however, congratulate the shareholders on the report, which was highly satisfactory, considering the bad trade generally, and the heavy loss in exchange. The result reflected great credit on the manager of the company.

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Hooper, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Burder proposed that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 90 per share for the past year be paid to shareholders on and after the 3rd June, 1886. He observed that the working of the company reflected credit, not only on the present manager, but on Mr. Rammel, who had retired from the service.

Mr. Bhicaji Nowroji Palionji having seconded the resolution, it was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Gaddum, seconded by Mr. Pestonjee Shapoorjee, the appointment of Mr. H. C. Burder as a director was confirmed.

It was proposed by Mr. Maneckji Dadabhoy and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Shapoorjee, that Messrs. E. C. Monod and Robert Clark be elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 500 each. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hooper proposed that a bonus of half a month's pay be distributed amongst such of the employés of the company as the manager may recommend and the directors sanction.

Mr. Gaddum having seconded the resolution, it was carried.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A MILL ENGINEER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The charge against Mr. George Paterson, engineer, with doing a rash act while in charge of machinery, and thereby causing death of a cooly named Govind Bisson, at the Imperial Mills, on the 25th April, was resumed before Mr. Cooper yesterday. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, and Mr. Chalk defended Paterson.

Mr. Moylan, the Government Boiler Inspector, said: On the 3rd inst., he examined the boilers of the Imperial Mill. There were three of them, and each had a blow-off cock attached, and the three cocks were connected with a horizontal pipe. It would be the duty of the engineer, before opening the blow-off cock of any of the boilers under steam to see that all connection with any empty boiler is cut off.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chalk, witness said it would be water that would escape by the cock being opened, but, with a temperature of about 212°. He did not doubt at all that Mr. Paterson believed the blow-off cock was closed, but at the same time he ought to have seen it was. If the accused had seen that the blow-off pipe of the empty boiler was closed, shortly before he opened the blow-off cock of the boiler under steam, he certainly ought to be excused, as some one must have opened it. It was a serious thing for any one to interfere with the blow-off tap without the permission of the engineer in charge. He recollected no case of any one, not certificated, interfering with the tap, and there was strict orders given by the Boiler Inspecting Department not to interfere with the blow-off cocks without the permission of the engineer in charge. It often happened that after the boiler had been blown off, a little water accumulated at the bottom of the boiler, at a low temperature. It was probable a workman might attach the key to the blow-off tap and let it off suddenly. Usually the blow-off cock turned stiffly, but still was easily opened with a spanner. It was also probable that some one inexperienced might not quite close the tap.

Re-examined, witness said coolies did not usually clean boilers with water inside of them. After the boilers were cleaned they were generally washed down with cold water, but they were only cleaned after they had cooled down.

In answer to the Court, Paterson said: I opened out the cock on No. 1 boiler on Thursday night at 7-30, and allowed it to remain open till the following morning. On my return on the following morning at 5 a.m. I immediately shut the cock. I put the men in to clean the boiler on Saturday, and in the night I drew all the remaining fires of the other boilers, and pumped 15 inches of water into each of them, leaving all the dampers open. On Sunday at 11 a.m. I went to blow the No. 2 boiler down a bit. As soon as I gave the order to open the valve, I saw water rising in the empty boiler. I ordered the cock to be shut at once I examined the cock of No. 1 boiler, and found it about a third open.

Mr. Cooper remarked to Mr. Little that the coroner had committed Paterson for trial, and that being so, he should have to commit the accused.

Mr. Chalk asked if his Worship had considered the point. The committal by the coroner was no doubt a committal to the Sessions, but this, a preliminary inquiry, was quite in order and in accordance with the law, and he added, his Worship had power, under the Criminal Procedure Code, to try the case himself.

His Worship said he had considered the question before in other cases, and where there had been a scintilla of evidence he had considered it his duty to commit.

Mr. Chalk pointed out that there were sections under the Procedure Code which gave the magistrate abundant power to dispose of the case.

His Worship said he did not think he would be acting properly if he dealt with the case himself, and it would have to go before the High Court.

Mr. Chalk remarked that that being the opinion expressed by his Worship, he did not wish to say anything. But he hoped and trusted he would have been able to have satisfied the Court that the occurrence was a pure accident, or, at all events, that the engineer in charge was no blameable. In any respect he was justified in believing that the stop-cock was closed, and no one would believe that he was guilty of any wrong-doing whatever.

His Worship then read the following charge to Paterson:—That you did act negligently with certain machinery, that is to say, that you did open the blow-off cock of a certain boiler under steam without seeing that its connection with an empty boiler, had been cut off, and thereby endangered the lives of certain coolies working in the empty boiler, and caused the death of one Govind Bisson, who was working in it, and committed an offence under section 287 of the Indian Penal Code.

Paterson was then asked if he wished to make any statement. He replied he did not, and was then formally committed to the Sessions.

The accused was released on bail, in his own recognizances, in a sum of Rs. 1,000.

THE GUN ACCIDENT AT ELEPHANTA.

The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday afternoon by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the European General Hospital, into the circumstances connected with the death of Thomas Widowes, 4th Engineer of the P. and O. steamship Sumatra, who died from the effects of a gunshot wound at Elephanta on Sunday, the 16th instant. The following evidence was further recorded. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared to watch the proceedings.

Charles Gibbon, 2nd Engineer of the P. & O. s. Sumatra, was recalled, and sworn, and being further examined, said: The deceased and Mr. Fisher were very intimate friends. There was nothing between them. When the deceased was shot, we had been firing at a tree about 400 yards distant. We had all fired at the tree, standing. We were going to fire at it, and the deceased was about to do so in the lying position. Mr. Fisher had fired at the tree, and I did not notice that he changed his position up to the time the deceased was shot. Fisher was between four and six yards from the deceased and a little behind him. The rifles belong to the ship, and are in use. When the deceased was being carried away, he grasped Fisher by the hand and shook it heartily.

Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee said: I am a merchant, and live at Gun Powder Road, Mazagon. On Sunday, the 16th instant, between 12 and 1 p. m. I was at Elephanta on a picnic, and I and my party were taking our tiffin under some mango-trees, when three Europeans passed by, and a few minutes afterwards I heard some shots fired; more than five or six, I believe. About three or five minutes afterwards, the man here present, who says his name is James Frederick Fisher, came running to my table and asked me for some spirits. He looked very much alarmed and nervous. I gave him some brandy, and asked him if an accident had happened. He said yes. I followed him with a few friends some ice, and a bucket of water. We went about fifty yards, and there I saw the deceased lying on a footpath on his left side; his right leg was canted over, showing that the thigh was fractured. He was quite conscious. I asked him how it happened. He said it was a shot from a gun, but did not say who fired. I saw three rifles lying on the ground. I examined all three; they were all unloaded. After Fisher gave deceased some brandy, he shook hands with him, and continued to hold his hand while we were dressing the leg of the deceased, and said it was a pure accident. I could see that Fisher was very friendly with the deceased, and was much affected, so much so, that he could hardly stand, and had to be carried down to the boat in a chair.

David William Purdon said: I am a lieutenant in the 6th Infantry, Hydrabad Contingent, and am in Bombay on leave. On Sunday, the 16th instant, I was visiting the Elephanta Caves. After seeing the principal Cave, I and Lieutenant Rodwell went round the hill. During the time of seeing the Cave, we heard several shots. Just before turning the corner I heard one shot. On coming round I saw three men, two were standing and one was lying on the ground. The lying man was the deceased; his trowsers were loose, and were stained with blood. The man here present, who says his name is Charles Gibbons, was tying a handkerchief round the right thigh of the deceased, which had a gun shot wound. I saw three rifles lying on the ground, and the deceased, who was perfectly conscious, asked me to unload them. One of the three rifles was loaded, and I discharged the cartridge. On carrying the deceased down to the boat, I asked him how it happened. He said he could not tell, as he was lying on the ground, taking aim, when he felt a burning sensation in his thigh.

James Frederick Fisher said: I am chief steward of the P. and O. steamship Sumatra. I have been in the Company's service five years. I knew the deceased for two months and a half. We were very intimate and friendly with each other. On the 16th instant we went to Elephanta, and when there, had some rifle practice. I am familiar with a breach loading rifle, and have often used one. I have never met with an accident with one. I, the deceased, and Gibbons were shooting at a tree about 400 yards off. We all had several shots at it; we had all been standing, when my rifle last went off. I had loaded preparatorily to firing, and was looking at the tree. My rifle was pointing to the ground from the hip straight towards the tree. It was in the proper position for loading. I was to the right of the deceased, on my left was Gibbons, and to the left of him the deceased. As I was closing the breach the deceased called to me. I turned round towards him. He was about six yards to my left, and four to six yards in front of me. That was not the position he was in when I last saw him. We were previously all in a line as near as possible; the deceased had therefore come forward. He did not tell me that he was going to do so, and before I turned, I did not know that he had done so. When I turned round, necessarily I brought the rifle round with me, and in the act of turning, my rifle was discharged. I did not consciencously pull the trigger. The pull is an ordinary heavy pull. I thought I placed the rifle on the half cock, but am not quite sure. That is a thoroughly safe position, more safe than full cock. I account for the rifle going off because it was not properly at half cock, nor was it full cock. I think it was the spring loosened by closing the breach. Immediately after my rifle exploded the deceased was wounded. I did all I could for him. He took my hand and shook it, and said he knew it was an accident and how much I must feel for it. I did not intentionally discharge my rifle in the direction of the deceased.

The coroner, at the close of this evidence summed up briefly the whole of the evidence to the jury, who, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict, unanimously—"That the death of Thomas Widdowes was caused by a gun shot wound of the thigh accidentally inflicted on him.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.

The Russian *Nouvelles* take advantage of the approaching launch of three additions to the Black Sea Fleet to give a short history of the Russian naval force in those waters. We read:—

"The origin of the Fleet dates back for more than a century—to 1774. Up till that date Turkey had never ceased to hamper the development of our ship building industry in the Black Sea, and, by the treaty of Belgrade, signed in 1739, it was enacted that all Russian trade should be carried in Ottoman bottoms. For a long time our naval power was confined to the sea of Azof, but the downfall of the Turkish power opened the Black Sea to the Russian men of war.

The only question was to choose a port; and Admiral Siniavine pitched upon the mouth of the Dneiper. Dockyards were established at Kherson. In 1778 fortifications were taken in hand, and, five years later, the *Glorie de Catherine*, of 66 guns, was launched. After the conquest of the Crimea, a new military port was established at Akhtiar, which was destined to become celebrated later on as Sebastopol. This post was the permanent station of the first Russian fleet which, in 1785, consisted of twelve corvettes and seven frigates without counting small boats.

Potemkin took a great part in the creation of this fleet which, a little later, tried its strength against the Turkish Marine, and aided in the capture of Otchakoff Hadji Bey, Toultcha Isaktcha and Ismail. Admiral Ouschakoff destroyed twenty Turkish ships off Sinope and Anapa, beat an enemy twice his strength off Kertch and Hadji Bey, and finally broke up the allied squadrons of Turkey, Algeria, Tripoli and Tunis. The Cossack oared fleet rendered great service in this brilliant campaign. Under the Emperor Paul, the Black Sea Fleet was made up of fifteen ships of the line, ten frigates, one hundred and twenty seven oared sloops besides smaller crafts. During his reign, the fleet under Admiral Ouschakoff took part in the deliverance of the Ionian Islands then occupied by the French. Under Alexander I. it gained further glory. Our Black Sea Fleet, however, reached its highest degree of efficiency under Admirals Greig and Lazareff in the time of Nicholas. The latter sailor really re-organised it; and it secured a great reputation for use and efficiency, thanks to the share it took in the war of 1828. There was constant smuggling on a large scale in the Black Sea, which kept the Russian Fleet always on the look out; and it is natural, therefore, that this work should have made the men of the services active and alert.

The progress of the navies of neighbour countries was even then well known to our offices, and the ships of the Black Sea Fleet moved the admiration of other countries. *Esprit dé corps* was developed to the finest point in the hearts of the officers, and so perfect was the organisation, that orders were often sent from St. Petersburg for the fleet to stand to sea within four and twenty hours. The magizines and equipment were always filled and complete. The English themselves often admitted the superiority of the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea; and this was abundantly justified by the brilliant battle of Sinope.

Towards the latter years of its existence, that is to say up to the beginning of the Crimean War, the Russian Black Sea Fleet included, exclusive of old ships, the following:—

Vessels.	Number.	Guns.
Sailing ships...	14	1,440
Frigates	6	314
Steam ships [1,960 h. p.]	7	49
Corvettes	4	74
Brigs	12	134
Schooners, Yachts, tenders	13	166
Small steamers [2,298 h. p.]	24	—
Transports	32	—
Small craft	68	—
Total ...	180	2,177

There were besides, under construction, five steamships with a total horse power of 1,400.

The bulk of our fleet was composed of sailing ships, whereas the allies in the Crimea brought against us a much stronger force of steamers—36 in all, with 10,200 h. p. and 612 guns. Nevertheless, our sailors were anxious to give battle to the allies; but, as in case of defeat, this would have left Sebastopol to the mercy of the enemy, the fleet was sacrificed to the town; and the principal ships were sunk at the entrance of the harbour mouth.

The glory of the fleet, however, did not cease with its loss; for our Admirals became the principal defenders of Sebastopol and Todleben's fortifications were manned by the crew of the ships.

The *Vladimer Gromonosets* and *Kherson*, which were not sunk, took an active part in repulsing, with their cannonade, the assault of the 11th and 12th of September 1885.

The peace of Paris for a long time put an end to the existence of the Black Sea Fleet, which the Odessa Company for Trade and Navigation could never replace, in spite of the number and importance of its half steamer, half man-of-war vessels. In 1870 Prince Gortschakoff regained for Russia the right of reconstructing its Black Sea Fleet, but the work proceeded slowly; and during the last war in the East our sailors could only accomplish isolated acts of bravery.

At the present time the regeneration of the Black Sea Fleet is being seriously taken in hand. According to M. Letvinoff, the author of a work devoted to this subject, it will be necessary to have, before our fleet in these waters is equal to that of Turkey, three monitors of the line, seven frigates and five plated ships of the second class—an armament which can be secured without delay.

PARTY PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.

"R. D. O.," the well known London correspondent of the Calcutta *Statesman*, writes:—The dissolution of Mr. Gladstone's party is complete and irrepairable. There are divisions in the Radical section of it, but these will soon heal over. Not so, however, in the case of the Whigs or moderate Liberals. With them, and their former Radical allies, there is no hope of future coalescence. For a time Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and their following will drift uncertainly in the sea of politics like the party known as the Peelites after the death of Sir Robert Peel, but their manifest destiny is to be merged into one body with the present Conservative Body. Not that the united body will retain the name of Conservative or Tory. It will, I venture to predict, take to itself some such designation as "National," in contradistinction from the Radicals whose support of Mr. Gladstone on the Home Rule Bill will heavily weight them hereafter, as identifying them with a desire not simply for the destruction of the empire, but for the destruction of the United Kingdom. The great change, I take it, which the next general election will see effected is that, for the first time in our history, Radicalism will be recognised as constituting a separate independent party in Parliament opposed neither by Whig nor Tory, but by an amalgamation of both into a single body known as the National party. The latter will be recruited, in the main, from the propertied and educated classes; the former from the wage-earning class; and the dividing line, I apprehend, will be much sharper and deeper than has been the case hitherto. That is to say, that very few indeed of the propertied and educated classes, will be found in the ranks of the Radical party, and hardly any of the wage-earning class in that of the National. This, I think, will be due to the panic occasioned by the spread of Socialistic ideas among the wage-earning population. The possessors of property are sorely alarmed for their goods: the students and thinkers for their intellectual freedom, for State socialism in all its forms is as hostile to one as to the other. Radicalism, however, by reason of its superior numbers, will probably triumph at the ballot-boxes, and so virtually control the future destinies of the nation. It is a prospect which few, I think, who have watched the ways and doings of the wage-earning classes can regard with much satisfaction. The *vox populi*, when listened to near at hand, is anything rather than the *vox dei*, and bears no resemblance at all to the music of the spheres. The characteristic of the working classes which has most impressed me is their sublime immeasurable vanity and self-conceit. I have witnessed nothing approaching to it among people of the middle classes. In the case of our working classes, that weakness has been enormously aggravated by the prodigious quantity of butter which they have absorbed during the last fifteen or twenty years. Popular orators have ladled it out in large trowels all through this long period, until the British working-man of the year 1886 has become one of the most extraordinary phenomena the world has ever witnessed. He conceits himself to be an incarnation of political integrity, wisdom, and independence, while all the time, he is nothing but a piece of putty in the hands of those who flatter and cajole him. In this way, the Radicalism of the working classes becomes, in a very literal sense indeed, the opinions of the politicians who happen, for the moment, to have won their ears. The wage-earning classes and their leaders do not intend any harm to any one. All their destructive reforms are based upon the assumption that they will themselves survive, and so long as their existence is preserved, all things must go on well. Are they not the flowers of the earth, the cream of the human intellect? It is this ignorant belief in the perfection of its own wisdom which constitutes the chief danger of the triumph of British Radicalism. So far as its ridiculous vanity will permit it is not an ill-natured simpleton; but it imagines that it has a mission, and is determined to regenerate the world, without a glimmer of perception into the true nature of the task which it has undertaken. The old parable of the man strenuously sawing away at the branch of the tree on which he was seated is true of the present attitude of British Radicalism, and can hardly fail to achieve a like result.

But while I believe that Radicalism is destined ultimately and at no distant date, to be the prevailing power in English politics, I should not be surprised if, at the next general election, it encountered disastrious defeat. It is necessary to be in England to appreciate the divisions and confusion which Mr. Gladstone's unlooked for alliance with the Parnellites has wrought in the Liberal ranks. The fact is that there is hardly a Liberal Association in Great Britain which is not a kingdom divided against itself. With a few exceptions no plain and outspoken resolution of confidence could be got through any of these bodies, without splitting it into two factions, and a painful consciousness that they are moving upon very thin ice is ludicrously apparent in the terms of their resolutions. When one recalls how narrow were the majorities by which a number of Liberal seats were carried at the last election—how many of them would not have been carried on any terms had Mr. Gladstone's surrender to the Parnellities been then dreamed of, one can realise how ominous of disaster these indications are to Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals. The party in opposition will fight the battle of the elections on the cry of "The unity of the United Kingdom," and I do not think that even the immense personal ascendency of Mr. Gladstone will avail anything upon such an issue. Here in London, I am certain that not a dozen Liberal candidates will be returned.

BENGAL.

Cheating a Pleader:—Bhogobutty Churn Nag, of Kidderpore, some time in 1883 obtained a probate in respect of a will which he alleged had been executed in his favour by one Soonderee Beebee. In the will was mentioned a large number of properties as belonging to the testatrix which were to descend to the said Bhogobutty Churn by virtue of the will. While the probate case was pending, Bhogobutty Churn was introduced to Baboo Bireshwar Haldar, a pleader of the Alipore Judge's Court, by one of the latter's clients, and represented that he had no means of paying the probate fee and of obtaining possession of the properties. The pleader was induced to lend to Bhogobutty Churn a sum of Rs. 7,500 on a simple money bond. It was agreed that the loan should be paid off with interest within two months, but he did not turn up for some time. Nevertheless he assured the pleader, by letters, that he was doing his utmost to raise the necessary funds for meeting the debt. Enquiry into the correctness of the representations he had made showed that the whole will affair was a myth. On the discovery of this fraud, which has occupied the pleader nearly a year and-a-half, he has instituted criminal proceedings against Bhogobutty Churn, charging him with cheating under section 417 of the Indian Penal Code.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE "SANCTIFICATION" OF THE GERMAN SUNDAY.

An interesting return has just been presented to the German Parliament showing all the laws which have been passed from time to time in that country with regard to Sunday labour. These laws are classified in the return under three heads. The first comprises those which go back as far as 1750 and have for their object the security of freedom for Sunday services—servants and apprentices, for instance, were not to be hindered from attending. The laws of the second period have a wider scope their object being to obtain "public rest," not only during divine service but during the whole day, and to forbid any work capable of disturbing this rest. So far, however, work in private places in factories, &c., was not interfered with. These two classes of laws were designed, in fact, [illegible] in the interest of religion. It is different with the third and more recent period of legislation, which exhibits a purely economic and social point of view, and starts from the principle that Sunday is a day which must be "sanctified" to physical repose. These laws have, therefore, a wider scope, and forbid work in factories, shops, &c.

EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS.

The report from inspectors on experiments performed on living animals during 1885 has just been published. The total number of experiments performed during the year was about 800. Of these, 218 were done under the restrictions of the licence alone and eighty-two lecture demonstrations under similar restrictions. As regards the amount of pain involved in these experiments, in all of them, except those performed under special certificates, the animals are rendered insensible during the whole of the experiment, and are not allowed to recover consciousness. With respect to the experiments under special certificates, which dispense either partially or entirely with the use of anæsthetics, no less than 328 consisted, so far as any operative proceeding was concerned, in simple inoculation or hypodermic injection, either with some morbific virus or for the purpose of therapeutic inquiry, and in which the administration of an anæsthetic, to which all animals have a great repugnance, would only entail needless anneyance and distress. In this class of experiments when the inoculation took effect at all, any appreciable suffering could be likely to ensue only in those cases in which some morbid affection was induced, as in ordinary vaccination. It is impossible to give any precise estimate either of the number of cases thus effected, or still less to appreciate the trifling and brief distress rather than actual pain that would be caused. Considered in this way, from the returns which have been received from the various operators and from other considerations drawn from their reports, it appears that the number of animals that suffered any appreciable pain might be estimated at thirty-five or forty, and these for the most part frogs. Although the number of experiments in 1885 was nearly double those performed in 1884, the increased number consisted of experiments, not, or scarcely, involving any appreciable increase of suffering of the animals employed.

THE COST OF FRENCH ELECTIONS.

One result of "Scrutin de Liste" has just been brought out in Paris by the resignation of M. Rochefort, one of the Paris members. Under the old law, the electoral expenses which fell on an arrondissement that had to return a deputy to the Chamber rarely exceeded a couple of thousand francs, and there were many arrondissments in which it could not reach more than half that sum. The electoral machinery of a whose department is now put into action for the election of a single deputy, and however economical the civil authorities may be in regulating expenses, they cannot spend less than £6,000. Should there be a ballotage the necessary expenditure will be double. There is a danger of the resignation of M. Rochefort costing Paris £12,000. But will not the extra cost of by elections be made up for in a reduced cost of general elections? Clearly it ought to be cheaper for one department to elect forty members "at a go," than for forty arrondissements to elect one member each.

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN FRANCE.

The reduction year by year of the rate of increase in the population of France (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) is a subject to which we have often called attention. It may be shown once more in the following comparative figures. At the present rate of increase, while Russia would double its population in thirty-six years, England in fifty-two, and Prussia in fifty-four, France would not double hers till nearly two centuries ahead; 193 years is the exact figure. It is little wonder in the face of such figures as these that the Legislature should take the matter in hand; and the endeavour to check the growing infant mortality which is one of the chief causes of the evil, has just led to some interesting proposals of a Socialistic kind. In Paris there are plenty of voluntary societies which both render aid to mothers and take care—preventive and curative; there are lying-in-hospitals, and there are founding hospitals. But in the provinces there is no such organized assistance, and the rate both of infanticide and of desertion in the country is said to be increasing every day. It is proposed, therefore, in a bill which has just been introduced into the Chamber, to establish in the chief town of every arrondissement a maternity hospital—such as exist in great numbers in Spain and Denmark. Women are received during the latter months of their confinement, and no questions whatever are asked. The only condition is that the applicant should state in a folded paper her name, her address, and other means of identification; but the paper is only consulted in case of the patient's death. Other measures are proposed in the bill for dealing with the evil of desertion. Children, it is suggested, should be admitted with less formality and more secrecy than are now the rule, when no child is received except on full particulars of its birth. The author of the bill recognizes that his scheme will set a premium on illegitimate births, but he is ready with an ingenious resource for paying the bill. By the existing law of succession in France, property is allowed to descend in cases of intestacy in collateral lines to the twelfth degree of affinity. It is now proposed to limit such right of succession to collateral descendants of the sixth degree. The property which would thus be left unappropriated would amount, it is estimated, to nearly half a million a year (12 million francs), which would form the nucleus at any rate of an endowment for the outcast children of France.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN ROWING.

Dr. Furnivall writes to a London paper as follows:—Your old University and other boating readers will be interested to learn that the first race ever rowed on the Thames—or indeed in Great Britain—in the new style of boat, sculling fours, will be rowed in two heats and a final next Saturday afternoon, by crews of the Maurice Rowing Club, of which I am the President. The first heat is from Putney to Hammer-smith, and the two crews are to start at four o'clock. They will then stop at their boathouse, Biffin's, and the second-heat crews will row their heat from Hammersmith to Barnes Bridge. A little later, when the tide has turned, the Final will be rowed from Barnes Bridge to Hamersmith. This race will, I hope, be the inauguration of the substitution in boating of the handier and better tool, a pair of sculls, for the clumsier, less level oar. Had the rowing mind been as alert as the cycling mind, the change would have been made two or three years ago, when our Maurice Club trials conclusively proved the superiority of sculls to oars as racing implements. But on the river, it is not as on the track. On the latter, every improvement is eagerly adopted as soon as it is made. Directly the great inventor, Humber, introduces a new type of machine, it is copied and sometimes improved, all through the trade, and over the world. But on the river, prejudice in favour of old ways prevails. Men right and left know as well as we of the Maurice Club that sculls have beaten oars, and will beat them again whenever they are tried against them, fairly level crews changing boats. But the sturdy old Tories of fours and eights declare their fathers always rowed with oars, and they too have always rowed with oars; God forbid that they should change the good old stupid ways! Why, the Thames might dry up in indignation at such newfangled notions. Two pairs of sculls in a skiff are allowable; so are three pairs in a randan, but four pairs in a four; eight pairs in an eight—Good heavens, what *is* the world coming to! However, Sculls for Oars is the one great change wanted in boating; and it 'll have to be made, notwitstanding all the pig-heads in England. With Sculls, men sit in the middle of the boat, not on opposite sides as with oars. With sculls, the power is more equally and more profitably applied than with oars; a crew gets sooner together, and gets more pace out of its boat. A sculling eight with eight good men in her is the prettiest as well as the fastest boat ever seen on water. The only thing I regret is that our Maurice Club is so small and poor, and its members are able to give so little time to practice, that our crews can do no kind of justice to our new boat. We have the ideas, but not the fit materal for carrying them out. What is wanted is, that some good clubs with plenty of money and first-rate scullers should take up this question of Sculls against Oars, and that all regetta committees should allow Sculling-eights and fours to enter for races against rowing boats. The matter would soon settle itself then. It would be a repetition of the Humber tandem against arrangements on wheels of other types: Humber and Sculls first; the other things and Oars nowhere.

THE LASH FOR WIFE-BEATERS.

State Senator Robert Adams, Jun., read a paper recently on the subject of "Wife-beating as a Crime and its Relation to Taxation." He held that the treatment of woman by a nation was a test of its civilization, traced her social and marital relations from barbarism to the present time, and claimed that to-day, while her rights of property were well guarded, the security of her person from violence was not. This was so because she was debarred from suit against her husband for assault and because the punishment of imprisoning the convicted deprived her and her children of support. The crime of wife-beating exists to an alarming extent, as shown by statistics gathered from fifty-two out of the sixty-seven countries of Pennsylvania. In a single year there were 475 complains by wives, the grand juries found 287 true bills, and 161 convictions followed. All this meant taxation to the taxpayer. Senator Adams argued that the whipping-post for this offence should be established, as its cost would be trifling and its use a terror to the brute who would strike a woman. Maryland adopted such a law in 1883 and the crime disappeared, but he did not approve of the Delaware method, where whipping for pretty crimes is general and yet not for wife-beating.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

CURIOUS LETTER BY AN M. P.

One day last week the *Echo* endeavoured to extract a little fun out of some statements made on various occasions by Mr. Leicester, M. P. It quoted his description of the members of the House of Commons in 1867, whom he called "a set of little-minded, decrepid, hump-backed, one-eyed scoundrels." He cannot have a much better opinion of both Houses of Parliament at the present time, as he says, "If Lords and Commons were put in one scale and the Prime Minister in another, he would weigh them all down." Mr. Leicester has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Echo* in reply to the comments in question:—

What in the World is up with thee, and why are thine eyes filled with the teers of dotage over this Irish Bill? and wherefore dost thou blubber over its success. Surely a change has come over thee since thou offered to give five hundred pounds to the "grand old man" after his Midlothian Campagne, and was so anxious for us Working Men to subscribe for a testimonial to him for his mighty services to the State. Why these Bowels of compassion for tories and recreant liberals? Thou thinkest, dost thou oh hoary humbug that my estimate of his worth is mightily overdone in saying he ballanced down all the Lords and Commons together. Well then if this does not suit thy mental digestion; let me tell thee that I have been all over the country and found that all thy teachings are laughed at, even Labbe will not own thee. East, West, North and South are all alike-determined for once to do justice to Ireland á la, Gladstone. Intellectual Scotland positively laughs at thy balatant folley and is determined to goin for the Bill. Let me advise thee to seek to have thy mental vission couched, that the wealth which thou hast made shall not obscure thy judgment nor bias thy will so that thou mayest perceive what a boon it will be for thy country to be freed for ever from the troubles of Ireland, and that our own country shall once more go in the paths of progress and peace. Let me advise thee for once to put what trust thy poor nature can afford in the good man and learn that all thy objections are founded in suspicion and mistrust and nothing else. That trust begets trust, and faith faith, and study what Morley has told the House over and over again. That no people have paid their debts more honourably than have the Irish—Joseph Leicester. The cresent, Belvedere Rd, Lambeth, 29th April.

CLEVER THEFT OF BANK NOTES.

A daring theft, involving the loss of a large sum of money in bank-notes and gold, was effected, with much adroitness, on Wednesday afternoon, May 5. A lady called at Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s Bank, Strand, with a cheque for £150, in payment of an annuity, receiving ten £10 notes, eight £5 notes, and £5 in gold. The recipient placed the money in her reticule—which already contained a considerable sum, as well as a valuable pair of opera-glasses, and, on leaving the bank, proceeded to Buckingham Palace-road to do some shopping at Messrs. Gorringe's. In the shop the lady seated herself at one of the counters, and placed the bag close by her side while she inspected materials which were shown to her. On turning, in the course of a few minutes, to take some money, she found that her bag had been stolen. The lady hastened back to the bank to make known her loss, and a gentleman was at once despatched thence to Scotland-yard to give information of the theft, and furnish the police with the numbers of the notes. Communication was also had with the officials of the Bank of England, and every possible precaution was promptly taken to stop the circulation of the notes. After discovering the theft the lady remembered having noticed, when in Messrs. Gorringe's, the close proximity of two women, but did not suspect their intention. It is supposed that these women were the thieves, and that, having seen the lady enter and leave the bank, they followed her from place to place until the opportunity presented itself to possess themselves of the bag.

BRITISH AND GERMAN INFLUENCE IN THE PACIFIC.

A parliamentary paper issued on Monday, May 3, contains declarations between Great Britain and Germany as to British and German influence, trade and commerce in the Western Pacific. The paper is accompanied by a map of the Western Pacific Ocean, illustrating the declarations by a line of demarcation defining the respective spheres of influence of the two countries. Starting from the north-east coast of New Guinea at a spot near Humboldt Bay, the line travels southward through a portion of the country, then runs westward to Treasury Island, and then takes a slightly course to the lower end of the Ysabel Island, which lies nearly in the middle of the Solomon Islands group. From this point the line of demarcation ascends north-east to Keats Bank, passing to the east of the Marshall Islands. Great Britain and Germany mutually engage not to make acquisitions of territory, accept protectorates, or interfere with the extension of the other's influence in those parts of the Pacific reserved by the conventional line for the influence of either country. The declaration, however, does not apply to the Navigator Islands, the Friendly Islands, the Island of Niue, or any islands in the possession of the other civilized Powers. The second declaration provides for reciprocal freedom of trade and commerce in the British and German possessions and protectorates in the Western Pacific, with the most favoured-nation treatment; and both Governments engage not to establish any penal settlements in, or to transport convicts to, the Western Pacific.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet reassembled on May 4 after the Easter recess, and proceeded to the discussion of the May Law Amendment Bill, recently voted by the Upper Chamber. The debate was opened by Professor Gneist, who, on behalf of the National Liberals, delivered what really amounted to a learned academic lecture on the relations between Church and State in Prussia and other countries, and claimed consistency for his party in its opposition to the present measure. But so little was the House inclined to listen that the learned professor's voice at last became almost inaudible in the hum of his inattentive and impatient follow-members. He was followed by the leader of the Clericals, Dr. Windthorst, who, for a wonder, professef himself satisfied with the measure, before the Diet. There was a time to speak, he said, and a time to be silent, so he would only declare that he and his party unanimously accepted the Bill in the form already given it by the Upper House. He would not by rash speech of any kind jeopardise the negotiations now pending between the Prussian Government and the Curia, and he was for voting on the measure straight off without even referring it to be a committee. Several other speakers followed for and against the Bill, among the latter being Herr von Cuny, a National Liberal, who declared that his party had no confidence in the Curia, and expressed his belief that the peace about to be concluded would prove to be but transient as soon as ever the State should find it necessary to exercise its reserved veto right in the matter of clerical appointments.

Prince Bismarck here rose to avow his complete confidence in Pope Leo XIII., and to rectify certain mistaken notions about the recent exchange of note between Berlin and Rome, which might merely be looked upon as according part payments on either side so far. Nor should any illusion be cherished with regard to the nature of the peace in course of being concluded, which was not a peace like that agreed to by a couple of belligerent States, with every detail of indemnity, evaluation, and frontier determined in the minutest manner. It was far otherwise with a peace between Church and State, where mere legal forms helped mighty little, and only formed the vessel which had then to be filled with mutual confidence and good-will. Mere dead paragraphs would not advantage them much without reciprocal trust and honest intention. It was not the present duty of the Government to draw a rigorous boundary line between Church and State, but to maintain confidence, of which the Pope had already given signal proof by promising and practising compliance with the "Anzeigepflicht." As a Minister he could not indulge in the luxury of a permanently party point of view, but ask himself what would benefit his country, and act accordingly. The Government had confidence in its Catholic subjects, and hoped they would honestly hold out their hands and dance with it under the oak of peace on the space that was to be cleared from the rubbish portions of the May Laws.

After a somewhat smart exchange of thrusts between the Chancellor and Herr Richter (Liberalist), who set forth at great length the reasons which induced him in opposition to most of his party to vote for the Amendment Bill, the debate was adjourned.

The debate on May 5 resulted in the approval of the Bill on a first reading, the House refusing to refer it to a committee in accordance with the motion of the National Liberals to this effect. Prince Bismarck was not present in the Chamber, and the only speech of interest was that of Herrivon Gossler, the Minister of Public Worship, who declared that ever since 1879 it had been the constant and anxious aim of the Government to conclude that peace with Rome which was now in a fair way of being achieved. That, however, could not be done by the present measure alone, and in accordance with its recent promise to the Curia the Government meant to submit to the Diet a further Revision and Repeal Bill, though it could say nothing yet as to its precise character and scope. It had meanwhile complete confidence in the loyalty and sincerity of the Vatican, and this trust had been strengthened by the way in which the Pope had already induced several of the Prussian bishops to intimate clerical nominations to the civil authorities, although the Government had not yet fulfilled the chief condition precedent of this general observance of the Anzeigepflicht, which was the promised further Revision Bill.

For the rest, Herr Rickert, on behalf of the bulk of the Liberalists, and Herr von Eynern, in the name of the National Liberals, sought to justify the hostile attitude of their respective parties to the measure; while the Herr Hof-Prediger Stöcker, for the Conservatives, eulogised the Government for its courage and wisdom in repealing laws which experience had shown to be partially unwise and partially unjust.

DRESS FABRICS AT THE INDO-COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. A. A. Strange-Butson writing in a home paper, says:—With a closer inspection and study of these very interesting fabrics fresh attractions are discovered, more numerous than can possibly—from their delicate minuteness—be perceived at first sight. Then, the eye drinking in the gorgeousness and brilliancy of colour, and treatment, may well be too bewildered to do little else than take things *èn masse*. But it is reserved for a more intimate acquaintance to bring out the—so to speak—miscroscopic beauties of the various manufactures. Therefore resuming our progress through the long Indian and Cingalese Courts, we will reverse the order of march, and return, *sur nos pas*, so that nothing may escape our appreciative inspection. This places us, as a commencement, in the territory of the young Nizam, that "child of many hopes," who, with his equally youthful minister, Sir Salar Jung, have such great futures before them for good or ill to the numerous peoples under their rule. And here some of the first things to strike the attention are the variety and beauty of design seen in the gold and silver ribbons of Aurungabad, of every width and colouring. Some are plain silver, in a twilled or little diaper diamond pattern, merely edged with violet; then more elaborate designs that are intermixed with coloured silk flowers and leaves, either as a border or a "busy pattern" all over the extreme edge being generally of the prevailing tint. Others are apparently shot with a filmy hue of green violet, or scarlet, this being effected by using silk for the cross thread. In the case of some of the wider gold bands, a raised pattern is pressed into them, reminding one of the brass *repoussé* work, one of the many recent fashionable feminine industries. What secret do our Indian brother manufacturers possess in the preparation of their gold and silver thread that it never tarnishes even in our all destroying British fogs? It is a mystery of which we shoul darly ike to know the explanation, for the more we contemplate the beautiful fabrics the greater becomes our admiration of their durability. The Raichur sarees, and turban scarves are still further examples of the wearing powers of the gold and silver threads, and the art with which they are very universally introduced—gold predominating. Crimson and scarlet silk, with yard-wide and borders, heavy with the precious metals, among which are lines of conventional pink, and violet flowers, seem the usual make of these important items of men's and women's attire, and they suggest visions of seperb tea-gowns (if one is so ruthless as to think of cutting them up) with an inside front of golden drapery derived from the saree borders. The embroidery on gold-cloth by subjects of H. H. the Nizam, is original, and very magnificent, consisting of leaves of green beetles' wings, out of which rise flower-buds in a kind of silver pearl. Splendid, also, the coverlets—violet velvet, with deep gold and silver borders, and centre star of the same. It is almost a relief from all this magnificence to turn to a simple material, which is seen in a curious description of coarse, violet, and green trousering satin, in close shaded stripes, not very pretty, but doubtless soft and light. A truly lovely scarf of while muslin is adorned with a delicate pine border in gold, crimson, and green. What possibilities for a delicious white muslin costume, with trimmings and draped ends of the scarf! Again, gorgeous sarees of crimson silk, into which blue seems floated creating a vivid violet,—green, or black muslin, spotted and bordered with gold—more opportunities for unique ball dresses!

At last we leave the Nizam's department and step into the Madras Presidency, where the sarees from Madura are of white muslin with simple golden diaper-patterned border, setting off others from Arcot in orange-scarlet, bordered with gold and crimson. Also a variation of the beetle-wing *appliqué* work, but on black net, and each wing *entouré* with a more sparkling kind of gold thread. Then the flat silk embroidery on dark stuffs, which in its star-like tracery is characteristic of the Madras art needlework, as it also of that of the Northern Provinces, which we shall shortly see in the Sialkot division. The Madras sarees are made as well of checked silks for example black traversed with white lines and crimson border a tasteful combination. Pallambore and its roughly hand printed cotton curtains, handkerchiefs, and cloths, are an entire change on any of the foregoing; and here it is curious to note how the taste of the printers runs ever more or less lovingly on the favourite lines of shawl patterns—though some have extended their art to include quaint little figures of a most primitive description. These cotton fabrics are not so readily adaptable to dress purposes as to the decoration of a room, where they nicely fill up many an odd corner. Among these lie some white muslin scarves or pieces woven with gold and silver, called "ladies' dresses," very simply, but made with an eye to artistic arrangement.

Now we make a little digression into new land—namely, British Burma, and happen on some very original manufactures from Prome, the first most remarkable being and almost indescribable old woman's petticoat. Why estimable elderly ladies should affect such very juvenile and delicate colours it is difficult to our English ideas—that connect increasingly sober shades with age—to discover; but here we have a silken tissue of a poplin make in a shot mauve-pink, and white—very exquisite in tint—crossed with lines of yellowish green. Others of the same description of weaving, sheeny, without being brilliant—or, as French people would call them, "glace"—are full of bright tints, chiefly in stripes, like Roman scarves, and entirely without any approach to floral design. The fabrics of Assam are more barbaric in make, and dye—chiefly of cotton in indigo blue, and brick red, of the coarse, hard consistency of durrees. An attempt at elaborate ornamentation is seen in a "dancing dress," embroidered in squares of scarlet, orange, blue, and white. There is not much in these fabrics likely to be useful in European attire, except it might be in the fawn-coloured and white muslins. From Manipur comes a dark blue man's dress of cotton cloth, with the quaintest of fringes, consisting of long, narrow tassels apparently of white, and red-stained horse-hair, headed, and fastened by a winding of yellow, staw-like grass. Many other materials of equal attraction are also marked "men's dresses." Evidently woman is not of much account at Manipur, for the only stuff apportioned to her is plain white muslin, the men monopolising all the pretty things.

In returning to the Central Provinces of India we enter the district of Burhampore, and are literally dazzled by a blaze of gold. Glistening and bright as all the former golden textures have been nothing has approached these in splendour. Gold and silver tissue shot with crimson, green, or violet, and brocaded with beetles' wings, and the little silver pearl-like knobs that are so effective. Whether it is children's or men's shirts, they are all equally magnificent. Even the dark-blue cotton sarees are deeply bordered in rich good and flowers, as well as the green muslin burban scarves. Now again to Kashmir, where we note more minutely the large coverlets of a kind a course kashmir resembling white serge on which there are variable crewel embroidery designs in blue and other colours. We are struck with the variety of the dyes in these northern goods; they are so bright, well chosen, and artistically assimilated. But the tassels and fringes in this land are exceptionally beautiful and rich looking, whether it is merely the border of little white shells something like cowries, set at intervals among tufts of bright-coloured wools, or the so-called "buttons for a rosary"—long golden *Glands* tipped with red tinsel, that shine like rubies—or the drops of "an ornament for the hair," which appears as a bunch of long golden tassels tied with colours—one and all are lovely, rich, and new in design, and many varieties of possible *manteaux de luxe* of the beetle-wing, or golden tissue glories we have seen, suggest themselves to our mind's eye—trimmed with these tassels and fringes how charmingly original they would be! In curious contrast to the other stuffs must not be omitted a most wonderful cotton fabric in which the pattern has been, so to speak, pushed out, or moulded, and crimped, each elevation being a little mountain of varied colours.

In the Delhi and Lucknow divisions through which we casually pass, there are still more tassels, distracting the attention from the exquisite embroidered dress trimmings of the former, on white, and brown silk, in red, pale blue, and gold—and from the dead gold embroideries of the latter, and the white muslin, and gold, and red net sarees with borders in large squares of gold. At last we bring our journey amongst Oriental stuffs to a close at Hissar, Sialkot, and Peshawur. At the first is noticeable a skirt of the curious rough embroidery that inserts little squares of mirror-glass into its design, and this example in a dark blue material has the novel decoration worked in with orange silk, each piece appearing like a miniature window. The Sialkot embroidery is profuse, and coarse, and more likely to be useful in furniture than in costume. One of the great Peshawur sheep-skin coats, so literally "the furry side in and the skinny side out, and so useful to many of our men in the bitter winter of the Afghan campaign, is to be seen among other furs, the skinny side being beautifully stitched in yellow silk. This plan of decorating the "reverse side, might be followed by our own furriers with advantage, whose only idea of utilising one side of a skin precludes them from ever making the other anything but unsightly, with a series of joins and seams. Such embroidery picked out with gold would be an innovation in fur mantles and jackets, and there are doubtless numbers of Indian workers who would carry it out in most beautiful designs, even if ours could not. Certain it is, that with a little intelligence, and a very small amount of artistic feeling, we may abundantly utilise the thousand and one exquisite fabrics and textile manufactures that India and its surroundings produce, and thus by constant demand create a steady trade which will encourage gradual and increasing progress in design, colouring, and quality of material.

TEAS.—The best are those of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Gold Medal), and they take the highest place at the Calcutta Tea Sales. Samples one ounce each, of four kinds of Choicest Teas sent to any part of India for 8 as., postage paid.—PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ higher at 101⅞, but no other movement in stocks is reported in Reuter's regular financial telegram. Exchange Bank shares come at £22-10 for Chartered, £18 for Chartered Mercantile, and £62 for Hongkong and Shanghai. The last occasion on which Reuter favored us with the prices of these shares was some seven weeks ago.

In General Produce the changes advised in yesterday's Home telegrams were few and unimportant. Calcutta Linseed exhibits an improvement of 3d. to 6d. per quarter. Wheat in Liverpool shows a decline of 1d. per cental.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, Reuter says, closed firm for Americans, firmer for Surats, the sales being 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Prices however were without alteration both for spots and arrivals, and from New York also unchanged prices are reported.

The receipts at the U. S. Ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's Receipts..	4,000	1,300	2,800	6,000
Four days' do.	14,000	3,400	5,400	15,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	5,106,000	4,672,300	4,744,600	5,790,000

The Cotton market locally has been exceedingly quiet to-day. For export there has been almost nothing at all doing, and settlements are getting pretty well over. In Sawginned Dharwar and Westerns there seems now no probability of a corner. Good Westerns for this month's delivery, which yesterday brought Rs. 183½, could to-day be bought at Rs. 180, and of Good Dharwar there are sellers at Rs. 194, while Rs. 197 was asked. Dhollerás are not quite so much affected, but there are sellers of Good Bhownuggers at Rs. 180, probably a rupee less. The receipts are as follows :—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	42,586	12,167
Broach	416	119
Bengals	676	193
Berar	1,232	352
Khandeish	3,867	1,105
Barsee and Nuggur ...	1,006	288
Western and Madras	1,223	350
Compta and Dharwar.	6,213	1,774
Total Day's Receipts..	57,219	16,348
Total Receipts for 2 days, 24th & 25th. ...	86,576	24,735
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	3,860,178	1,102,907
Do. 1885	2,751,844	786,241

WHEAT remains quite unaltered in every way. For ready stuff there is an active demand at previous prices to cover old contracts, but there is still a total absence of new business for future delivery. Ruling prices are :—

Fine Pessy	Rs.	4-4-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,,	4-3-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4-1-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-1-0	,,
Hard Red	,,	3-10-0	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is being held for Rs. 6-10 ready, but more on the chance of people finding themselves short at the end of the month than owing to any demand. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is quoted at Rs. 5-13 per cwt.

The arrivals of the leading articles of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

BY	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed.	Poppy seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea.	40	105	.....	......	.....	216
B.B. & C.I.Ry.	10,819	6,351	6,864	.....	1,388	......
G.I.P. Ry.	49,306	20,949	277	2,284	35	583
Total	60,165	27,405	7,141	2,284	1,423	799
	223,291	80,422	22,906	5,256	2,830	861
Total since 1st Jan. 1886.	5,644,718	2,561,367	707,216	741,851	58,406	296,939
Total since 1st Jan. 1885.	4,840,541	3,663,871	812,053	979,978	.....	.....

FREIGHTS are quiet at unchanged rates, and we have not heard of any business of importance having been negotiated. The quoted berth rates are :—

		Cotton.	Wheat.
Ready	Liverpool	26s.	18-9d. O.S.
,,	London	22-6d.	17-6d. at 18-9d. O.S.
,,	Open Charter.	21-3d.	May-June.
,,	Havre	22-6d. at 23-9d.	
,,	Dunkirk	21-3d.	
,,	Antwerp	22-6d.	
,,	Genoa	31-3d. to 2d.	
,,	Trieste Venice.	32-6d. to 2d.	

EXCHANGE has continued very firm with a further advance of 1-32d. per rupee certain, possibly 1-16d. in Bank Bills. No great amount of business has been done in private paper, but 1s. 5½d. for demand Bank Bills has rather a tendency to bring out buyers for remittance. As regards the immediate future everything of course depends on the result of to-day's biddings for Councils. Quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-32d. to 5½	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 7-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 17-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·86½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier somewhat, and for Fours we now quote Rs. 97 9-16. Fours-and-a-half remain nominally unaltered at Rs. 101.

SHARES have been extremely quiet with no movements in values worthy of special record.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£66
National Bank of India	37,32	250		5 pct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	600	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	–	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	625
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	158
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	177
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	680xd
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	119
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	770
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	22
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	9¼	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2½	..	10½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	600	200	Rs. 32	245
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80	...	86
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	93
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	–	49
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,800	100	100	Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 p.c	125
M.M. Mody & Co.	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	114
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	...	485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	670
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	875
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	970
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	45
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,110
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	675
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	130
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	940
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	955
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,215
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,, 14-5-7	403
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	...	1,025
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	932½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	156
Madras United	500	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 125	2,650xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	755
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,235
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	–	930
Oriental	5,725	625	625	...	577½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	970
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	945
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	815
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	–	830

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hughenden, 1,153 tons, Captain D Bews, sailed yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE s s Bryn Glas, 1,503 tons, Captain H Bethell, sails to-day for Venice and Trieste with a general cargo.

THE s s Cassins, 1,495 tons, Captain C Rix, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (23rd April) with a cargo of 2,537 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Kurrachee (22nd May), with a general cargo and 282 deck passengers.

THE ship Fairholme, 1,705 tons, Captain H Buck, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle, New South Wales, (1st March). with a cargo of 2,483 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Commilla, 549 tons, Captain J M Simpson, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Busreh (12th May) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J Jellwick, Mr W D Graham, Lt-Col Payne, Major Carrington, Major Stopford, and 26 deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, 2,717 tons, Captain E Perini, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Trieste (5th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr L Molet, Mr J Hardie, Mr and Mrs E H Hearn, Master Hearn, Mr Maisch, Mr C Shulze, and 18 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 1,129 tons, Captain J T Lewis, sailed yesterday for Rutnagherry, Coast, and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon Kanga, Mrs Hearn and child, Mr H G Wasey, Mr S Luxumon, Mr J Grant, Mr Sadashew and child, and 15 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

26TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Avondale..	1574	W. Dickson	...	Captain.
,, Cairo	1112	R. Hayes	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Riversdale..	1311	Whayman	...	Beyts, Craig & Co.
,, ClanMaclean	1496	J. Schofield	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Huzara	1336	D. Campbell	...	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Rydal Hall..	1737	J. Verrill	..	Ed. Bates & Co.
,, Bretwalda..	1901	J. Carpenter	..	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Hughenden.	1153	D. Benis	..	Captain.
,, Belgravia ..	3274	Boothby	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Altmore	1351	W. Stephen	..	Ruttonjee Bomonjee.
,, Kairos	1911	Tiddle	...	McCulloch & Co
,, T. Head	1101	Smith	–	J. M. Heyn.
,, Chittagong..	1240	MacDonald	..	Pelly & Co.
,, Asia	2322	Craig	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Rohilla	2251	Barrett	..	P. & O. Co.
,, Hankow	2331	Mackenzie	...	Js. Mackintosh.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
26	Fairholme	Buck	Newcastle, March 1.
	Cassins (s)	Rix	Cardiff, April 23.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
26	Hughenden (s)	Bews	Genoa.
	Canara (s)	Lewis	Coast and Calcutta.
	Guildford (s)	Moffat	Genoa.
	Mobile (s)	Doert	Kurrachee, &c.
	Bangalore (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah.
	Ardenclutha (s)	James	Bremerhaven.

The steamer Bryngias, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Venice and Trieste.

The steamer Rohilla entered for loading yesterday for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
21	Colombo (s)	Wusson	Cagliari, April 23.
	Culna (s)	Wood	Bombay, April 29.
22	Busheer (s)	Johnston	Rangoon, May 15.
	Mira (s)	Leportier	Liverpool, April 20.
	Africa (s)	Loutit	Rangoon, May 19.
	E of Beaconsfield.	Davies	Colombo, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—Steamers Patna, Mahratta, Clan Macpherson, and Strathmore. Ship Benclench.

May 22.—Steamer Cachemire. Ship Killean. Barque Gulf Stream.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Commeline, Lt, Bl, 2nd Bl Cavy, on leave, from Saugor,

MAY 25.

Payne, Lt-Col, Bo Marine Battn, on Inspection duty. from Persian Gulf.

Stainforth, Lt, Bo, on duty, from Aden.

Nicolls Surgn, Bl M S, on duty, from Peshawar.

Braganza, Surgn, Bo I M S, on duty, from Suakin.

Watson, Lt, Bl 21st P N I, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.

Baker, Major, R A, to England.

MAY 23.

Pearson. Capt, Bo 24th N I, on duty, to Burmah.

MAY 24.

Beville, Col, Bo 21st N I, on leave, to England.

Evans, Lt, Bo Vols R C, to Mahableshwar.

MAY 25.

MacDougall, Brig-Surgn, Bo Medl Dept, on retirement, to England.

MAY 26.

Keith, Lt-Col, Ms S C, on leave, to Khandalla.

Kanga, Surgn, I M S, on duty, to Quilon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 25th May 1886.

The rifles and carbines being urgently required for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer, it is requested that all members of the Corps will return those in their possession as soon as possible.

By order,
R. S. BROWN, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Ne to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

REMENYI CONCERTS.

To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.

For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.

I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.

Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.

Bombay, March 18, 1886.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case. Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 28, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited,
Opposte University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPTICIANS,
WILL REMOVE
ON THE
29TH INSTANT
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HIGHT—WATNEY—March 25, at Kingston Vale Church, by the Rev. H. Jones, assisted by the Rev. R. R. Duke, George Ainslie Hight, of the Bombay Forest Department, to Florence Eveline, youngest daughter of D. Watney, Esq., of Coombe Kingston Hill, Surrey.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURNETT—May 25, at Colaba, the wife of Colonel C. J. Burnett, East Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STIVEN—BROWN—May 24, at Akyab, John Stiven, Acting Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of G. B. Brown, Esq., Akyab.

DEATH.

HOLLAND—May 22, at Akola, W. Holland, Chief Civil Master Armourer.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY—May 19, at Rampur Beauleah, the wife of T Beatty, of a daughter.

BELL—May 16, at 11, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of William Bell, of Naraingunge, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1886.

IN summoning the Liberal members of the House of Commons to meet him to-day, Mr. Gladstone has recognized in a very practical way the dangers which confront his Irish Bills. We may expect that he will announce the maximum concessions which he is prepared to make to the Unionist members of his party. In this way he may be able to separate those Liberals who will not have Home Rule at any price—Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and their following—from those who will accept it if the price suits them—in other words, if it is whittled down into what they consider harmlessness, and guarantees which they will consider effectual are included in the Bill. The process, whether or not it will greatly improve Mr. Gladstone's position when the House divides on the second reading of the Bill, will strengthen his position before the Liberal Associations. These bodies have in the main declared for him and his Bill—for him absolutely, for his Bill subject to certain modifications—and it may go hard with dissident Liberals if, after these alterations—or some others—have been made in the Bill, they still stand out against it. More than ever it seems clear that the question is mainly one of personal confidence in Mr. Gladstone. We may take what view we like of the ultimate consequence of this entrusting of the political conscience and the political intellect of the masses to one man. It has been tardily condemned by many who have done much to encourage it during the past few years, Mr. Bright even deeming it his duty to pass an indirect censure upon it. But the personality of the Prime Minister is an element in the situation that outweighs every purely political consideration which can be urged even by critics whom otherwise the people would be prepared to trust. The masses—unless the Liberal Association misrepresent them—may believe very little in a specific way in either the Home Rule Bill or the Land Purchase Bill. But they believe very much in Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone, who always manages well out of doors, however he may mismanage in the Cabinet and in the House, knows this.

THE Government of Bombay, we learn, have given instructions for the preparation of plans for the erection of a new building for Elphinstone College in the University quadrangle. If it is the settled intention of the Government to locate the new college in that precise spot, we must be prepared for considerable objections on the part of the residents in the Fort and perhaps of the citizens generally, for the University Gardens constitute an open space upon which high store is set. But apart from this there will not be two opinions as to the merits of the resolution at which the Government have arrived. The removal of the college from a locality the disadvantages of which, sanitary, social, and aesthetic, we pointed out six weeks ago, will be universally commended; and it is not a little to the credit of the Government that they have decided on so wise a course at a time when every resolution which involves the laying out of money encounters many and serious obstacles. We take it that the instructions which have been given on the subject imply the abandonment, once for all, of the objectionable scheme for building quarters for the resident students on the opposite side of the railway—a project which would have been bad in itself and worse in that it would have barred the way, for years to come, to any endeavour to remove the college from an admittedly bad site to a good one. We trust that no more will be heard of a proposal in every respect so impossible to commend as that. Whatever the future location of the college may be, the starting point of any scheme for housing the students must be that they must be taken from Parel. There, as we have had occasion to point out, the college cannot in the best and fullest sense exercise an educational influence over its *alumni*. While the locality has none of the physically bracing influences of country life, it has little of the intellectual atmosphere of the city. The college is a suburban institution, and it has around it only the unstimulating, vulgarising elements which all the world over reduce suburban life to dulness and mediocrity. The young men who come from the mofussil to enjoy the educational advantages of a great city look for something more than the life of the class-room. They count upon taking their part in its intellectual movements of the city, upon widening their vision by such constant observation of the life of the bustling community that surrounds them as their position as students will give them. Instead of seeing to that, we have located the more promising of the youth of Western India, the men from whom our professional and administrative classes will be mainly recruited, in a locality where little other companionship than that of books is available; where recreation and exercise are difficult and uninviting, and the air not always wholesome; and where but for the forest of chimneys which rears its head in the suburb, there are few of the tokens of town life. The Elphinstonians hear the jingling of the tramway bells, and the shrill shriek of the railway engine; and they may feast their eyes upon bricks and mortar; but for anything that the college helps them to enjoy of the intellectual life of a city they might almost as well have remained in their villages.

But the reproach is to be removed with the removal of the college. We may as well say at once that the public would welcome the college within the Fort; any proposal to introduce it within the group of University buildings, if such a proposal has been seriously entertained by the Government, would be regarded with very great dissatisfaction. We hardly suppose that our own recent arguments for locating it in the neighbourhood of the University have been interpreted by the Government as an invitation to build the college on the ground now occupied by the University gardens, which constitute not only one of the "lungs" of the city, but one of its most beautiful features. All men of taste would look with dismay upon any attempt to provide a pendent to such a group of buildings as those of the University. Do what we might, we could not hope to match them, though we might achieve an easy success in hiding their best features or in confronting them with some structure hopelessly out of harmony with them. We should be glad to hear that it is in the neighbourhood of the University and not in the close precincts of the quadrangle that the Government count upon finding a site for the college. For there is no lack of available land within almost a stone's throw of the University. The open space in front of the Sailors' Home has for long been going a-begging; or—which is the same thing—it is still awaiting the offer which a rich though as yet unformed London Company are going to make for it for the purpose of building a monster hotel upon it. If that is not the best site, there are not many that are better. A college located there could be set back, far away from the noises of the street; it would be near to sea, and maidan, and to every place of wholesome recreation, near to the libraries and institutes and the centres of intellectual life. Here, in all respects, the students would be brought into a "larger, ampler air" than Parel can ever afford them, and no pleasant prospect would be sacrificed in order to accommodate them. But the truth is that the Government have by no means a narrow field in which to exercise their choice. Before the present college was built a site was found in Marine Lines and the building was commenced. That project, abandoned as it was in deference to the objections of a Director of Public Instruction and an Elphinstone Principal who knew how to make their views prevail with Government, might once again be turned to, if only for suggestion's sake. But the Esplanade, from Bori Bunder and the Elphinstone High School to the Wellington Fountain, will provide more than one site which will approve itself to the Government and to the public.

The Government, in choosing a site, however, will by no means be troubled by an *embarras de richesses*, and for this reason—that we understand that in all probability they will, before long, have to find ground for another important educational institution. It is in contemplation to remove the College of Science from Poona to Bombay, and to develope it into a Technical College, for which purpose the funds subscribed some time since for an institution commemorative of the services of the late Viceroy will be made available. These amount, it is understood, to close upon a lakh and three quarters—a smaller sum than the promoters of the Ripon Memorial Fund hoped to obtain, but still a substantial one if employed in supplementing the resources of an existing Government institution. There is no concealing the fact that the movement started a year and a half ago for the establishment of a technical school in the city has had results disappointing to the promoters. But the plan which is about to be carried out need by no means check any exercise of generosity to which the friends of Lord Ripon and the friends of technical instruction in Bombay may feel disposed. It is still open to them to give the memorial something of the proportions which were originally contemplated for it. They have, at all events, to choose between doing so and giving the Ripon Memorial a quite subordinate place in the Technical College that will ere long be added to the institutions of the city. That Bombay is in every sense the most suitable centre for educational work of this special kind will scarcely be disputed, and if private liberality will come to the aid of the State, the Bombay Technical College will be an important and useful institution, and one in every way worthy of the city and of the Presidency.

MAJOR BABINGTON, Second in Command of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, has published a paper giving a scheme for a "new form of attack and system of manœuvring troops in open formation." There is no doubt that this officer has brought to bear on the subject a very considerable amount of thought and ingenuity; but whether his proposals are sufficiently practical, and sufficiently superior to the present system, to be adopted by the military authorities is a question which time alone will show. The main principle of his system is the "four deep" formation. There have already been advocates for a formation four deep with 30 inches between the men, and very much has been written for and against it. But the very general consensus of opinion among infantry soldiers is that a four deep formation, with the men 30 inches apart, may be worked on a level parade ground, and will look fairly satisfactory; but that it is not the formation to stand the test of hurried movement over broken ground, or, in fact, the ordinary work in the field. Major Babington claims that each of the four ranks is complete in every way and able to manœuvre by itself as a separate body. But to effect this some change must be made from the present system of section commanders. It appears to us that one great object which most late writers on infantry tactics, fire tactics, &c., have had in view, is the adaptation of certain new principles to the drill laid down, dovetailing them, so to speak, to the drill as laid down in the book. With regard to his companies, Major Babington appears to take almost a new departure, and with all due deference we do not think that his suggestions have the advantage of simplicity, especially with regard to the position of the non-commissioned officers in charge of rank sections. Throughout the whole paper very little attention appears to be paid to the company commander, who is, however, an important person in all infantry tactics. There are thirteen large plates, with many figures on each, illustrating the various movements, and the manner of making them, which appear rather more than would be really necessary if the system were easy and practicable. Very great trouble, however, has evidently been taken in their preparation, though they are not drawn to scale, and they serve to illustrate Major Babington's principles. We certainly recommend our military readers to obtain this pamphlet, as no doubt some very good hints could be gleaned from it, and perhaps the system, if practised, may be really more simple and possible than it appears to us. There is no question however that, whether Major Babington's ideas will bear fruit or not, pamphlets and papers on drill should always be gladly received by the army. They show that we have officers who are bringing their thoughts to bear on the possibility of improvement, and on the bringing to as near perfection as possible for practical fighting purposes our tactics and drill, and work generally. Of course, with the breech-loading fire of the present day, loose or open formations are within a certain distance of the enemy almost indispensable for the attacking force; but at the same time, there must be a limit, and that limit is reached when there is not sufficient cohesion to admit of a unit being manœuvred as a unit. Our present system retains touch formation until within the zone of accurate infantry fire, when the close formation is loosened, for the advance to be contracted again for the final rush at the position under assault.

AN ECONOMIC CRISIS IN FRANCE.

COGNAC, MAY 5.

THE political crisis in the United Kingdom, an the severity of the agricultural and commercial troubles which underlie it, have averted attention abroad from the disquieting drift of things in France. The prospects of agriculture in France are almost as gloomy as those of Ireland, which have been more directly and disastrously affected by the overwhelming competition of the natural products of America, India and Australia than England or Scotland, where, however, landed property has been so reduced in value that it is now scarcely saleable at half the price paid for it fifteen or twenty years ago. It is computed that a third of the land of France is now unsaleable except at a ruinous sacrifice, and the outlook shows no likelihood of any speedy improvement. The agricultural interest has taken alarm, and has started a strong movement to secure a further and much larger measure of protection against foreign produce than that which now prevails. Under the auspices of the Society of French Agriculturists, which is an organisation extending throughout most of the departments, a series of conferences have been lately held on a very large scale in Paris. It was almost unanimously agreed to press upon the Government the necessity for imposing heavy duties on foreign wheat, cattle, horses, swine, so as to enable the French cultivators to continue to work their lands and to get a living out of them. A proposal was also agreed to that a duty should be imposed on Algerian vines so as to prevent the French vineyards from being undersold. The ravages of the phylloxera have given a serious if not a fatal blow to the vine culture of France. In the South especially, the pest has destroyed the vines over vast areas, and as the land on which vines grow best is too thin and poor to allow of ordinary crops being grown thereon, the loss appears to be well-nigh irreparable. The American vine can resist the phylloxera, and it is being introduced extensively. But it will take some years to come to maturity, and it is by no means certain that it will produce, even with grafting, the quality of vine which has hitherto supplied the home and foreign markets. The failure of the grape involves not only the want of wine, but puts an end to the production of French brandy. In Cognac and the great brandy-producing districts around there is now no distilling. In four years the existing stocks which are being carefully husbanded will have come to an end. The Hennessey house has immense stores, to which it has added a further supply, buying up at a cost of £350,000 pretty nearly all the brandy in the stores of the small proprietors throughout the country. But even that great firm can obtain no new supply,—the vines have disappeared, having been for the most part pulled out of the ground with windlasses and sold for firewood. In some districts the vineyards are defended by free use of chemicals which keep the phylloxera in check; but the grapes are deteriorated and will not make good brandy. The result is that great numbers of the rural population find their occupation gone, and are obliged to migrate to the towns increasing the existing pressure on the labour market there. This special visitation with all its consequences has rendered the pressure of the foreign competition well-nigh unbearable. It is impossible to sell either land or houses at anything like the old prices. Some instances of this have just come under my observation in the south of France. A fine house, nearly new, which cost between six and seven thousand pounds to build, had to be sold for less than two thousand. A mill which ought to let at £30 or £40 a year, is let with its garden and its vines at £14. Even in Paris, where rents used to be so high, people who lived upon the first floor are now content with rooms on the third or fourth, and tenants are not to be induced to pay anything like the sums formerly insisted on. Retrenchment and economy are the watchwords now throughout the country. They extend to the family life, and add to the restrictive influences which had already made the growth of the French population the most moderate of any in the world. By the last census it was ascertained that there were thirty-five millions of people in France, of whom one million and rather more were foreigners who had come in across the frontiers. The gross numbers had increased seven hundred thousand only during the previous five years, of which two hundred thousand were foreigners, and cannot be counted as French. Not even Malthus would aver that France is suffering from over-population; the danger lies in another direction, to which the attention of philosophers has been called, namely, that of a decline of population, and consequently of the available fund of labour, on which the prosperity of every nation must in the long run depend. But the population, whether stationary or dwindling, must find some means of living. The competition of German manufactures, to say nothing of English, precludes the possibility of any great expansion of the French external trade. Therefore if the cultivation of the land, which is the mainstay of the French people, become unprofitable, the situation will become very gloomy indeed. To avert that calamity the temptation of resorting to drastic protective duties to exclude foreign products is the aim of those representatives of the agricultural interests who have any aptitude for political organization. The manufacturing interests have known how to attain a considerable degree of protection,—now it will be the turn of the land interest. This may have its effect on us in India, and it will not help in any way the struggling corn-growers and export merchants in the United States.

The political situation in France is so complicated and so ill-defined, that it is very difficult to estimate accurately the chances of the rural interests achieving a decisive success in the movement which is now being organised for the establishment of heavy duties on imported produce. The substitution of the system of voting which suppresses the merely local candidates and enables the wire-pullers to prepare lists of some thirty men of more or less reputation who are to be voted for in a group, gives the city folk, who are naturally more expert in organising, a great advantage over the more inert country people. The last election resulted in a defeat for the rural voters. The Conference organised at Paris was intended to apply a counter-pressure on the Government of the Republic, and it is understood to have been largely successful in that direction. If the rural voters take it into their heads that the Republic is responsible for the disagreeable effects of foreign competition, the result may be a reverse for the Republicans at the next appeal to the constituencies. The reactionaries are quite ready to take advantage of prevailing discontent to bring about that catastrophe, which indeed appeared on the point of supervening during the first ballot when the recent elections took place. As misfortunes never come singly, it appears that some want of volume in the Gulf Stream and a prevailing north wind have combined to spoil the fishing of the French Atlantic coast. During an official inquiry a fisherwoman, when asked why the sardines no longer came in, replied confidently that nothing goes right as matters are now, and that if the confounded Republic were chucked overboard the sardines would come just as they did before. This disposition to attribute everything bad to the Government of the day is not confined to France, but it must be admitted that it has there received a remarkable development and constitutes a danger to all French administrations, whether republican or monarchical. While waiting with all due patience the outcome of the agricultural difficulties which are beginning to overtake the farming interests in the west of Europe under the competition of American and Indian produce, it may be worth while to note the important fact that such difficulties, so little foreseen, are already rising on the horizon. The ravages of the active and industrious phylloxera have in an incredibly short space of time placed the world on a short allowance of brandy, and well-nigh ruined once prosperous French provinces. But what are the misdirected energies of the invisible insect in question compared to the possible effects on those who have hitherto lived by cultivating the soil of Europe of the immense competition of the countless ryots of India and the illimitable grain laden plains of America?

G. G.

EARTHQUAKE IN KATTYWAR.

THE following Note has been received from Colonel John W. Watson, Political Agent in Kattywar, by Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay :—

"I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Raspur in the Navanagar State on the 2nd instant at about 1 p.m. It was accompanied by a loud noise, which seemed to proceed from a north-westerly direction, and which lasted for about three minutes.

"2. There was also a slight shock of earthquake felt on the 14th ultimo at the village of Kalavad in the Bhanvad Mahal of His Highness the Jam Sahib of Navanagar's territory and in its vicinity."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The following is the result of the race for the Derby run this day :—

Ormonde	1
Bard	2
St. Mirin	3

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 26.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was resolved to call a meeting of the Liberal party on Thursday. It is expected that Mr. Gladstone will offer a compromise to meet the views of the dissentients.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

Mr. Stafford Howard, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question said that Government had caused the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to be arrested at Aden, owing to the address he issued to the Sikhs and to other menacing declarations made by him.

SCRATCHING FOR THE DERBY.

Mr. Peck has scratched his horse Saraband for the Derby.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

ATHENS, MAY 25.

A protocol has been signed by the Greek and Turkish commanders by which each side virtually withdraws from the frontier between Greece and Turkey.

AN APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Colonel Newmarch officiates as Member of Council, and Major Collen acts for him.

MR. MOLESWORTH ON BI-METALLISM.

Mr. Moleshworth delivered a lecture on bi-metallism to a large audience. Mr. Justice Cunningham spoke at some length ; also Sir Auckland Colvin. When proposing thanks to the lecturer, he supported the movement of the Silver Association. The Commander-in-Chief seconded a vote thanks, and made a short speech.

THE WRECK OF THE BARQUE HUNTLEY CASTLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

MADRAS, MAY 26.

The steamer Cormorant arrived here last night from Colombo. She experienced heavy weather, and while off Negapatam sighted a dismasted native barque in distress. The crew, nineteen in number, were taken off and brought to Madras. This morning the British barque Compta arrived here from Mauritius with the dismasted barque Huntley Castle, of Liverpool, in tow. The latter was found in distress off Batticaloa, Ceylon, with ballast shipped and masts and bulwarks gone. She will be towed to Calcutta.

THE VISIT OF LORD REAY.

The Governor delivered a speech at the Birthday banquet at Ootacamund on Monday, and in referring to the local events of the past year, he remarked that there was the visit of the Governor of Bombay, which allowed them to show the affection they bear to the sister Presidency ; and he said that the one would have thought that the visits of a satrap of the West to his brother satrap of the South would have recurred so often as to belong almost to routine business, but that it has not been so. He did not know how far they must go back to find precedent, and he felt very grateful to his very old dear friend, Lord Reay, for having given so unusual a pleasure.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Cathay, with the English Mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a. m. to-day ; and the same Company's s. s. Coromandel left for Colombo and Calcutta at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore arrived here this evening.

MAY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nuddea, from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior arrived here from Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 26.

French Mail steamer Natal, from China, arrived last evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4½ per cent.	Rentes	109⅛
3 „	Consols for account	101⅞
3½ „	Sterling Loan	102
4 „	Rupee Paper	70½
4½ „	„	73⅜
Chartered Bank Shares		£22.10
„ Mercantile shares		£18
Hongkong and Shanghai shares		£62

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond Sinbyoodine.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, May 25.

10 p.m.	86·2

WEDNESDAY, May 26.

6 a.m.	85·4
10 a.m.	90·0
2 p.m.	91·3
4 p.m.	91·1

YESTERDAY, at the close of the meeting of the Town Council, which was chiefly concerned with routine business, Lieutenant-Colonel Merewether drew the attention of the chairman (Mr. R. N. Khote) to the necessity for improving the punkah arrangements of the meeting room. The present punkahs were next door to useless, having hardly any effect. The Municipal Commissioner suggested that the first thing to have done was to have the present punkahs pulled. A peon was accordingly despatched to rouse the punkahwalas to greater exertion, but it was remarked that the real fault rested with the punkahs themselves, which were too heavy. Some idea of the temperature in which the Town Council transacted their business may be formed from the fact mentioned by the secretary (Mr. H. W. Barrow) that the thermometer had registered 93° in that room in the course of the day.

THE strike of the hack drivers collapsed as suddenly as it had been determined on. Yesterday morning the stands were occupied as usual, and the public conveyances were plying for hire as if nothing had occurred.

THE *Gazette of India* notifies that the services of Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.S., C.I.E., Epigraphist to the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from June 1.

THE Rana of Dholepur and Colonel Ross, the Resident of Hyderabad, have arrived at Simla.

IT is expected that the Tibet Mission will be ready to start by the 3rd proximo.

THE charge for foreign money orders and British postal orders has for the present been fixed at 1s. 5d. per rupee.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MANIPUR, who has been recently indisposed, is now quite well again.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for April amounted to Rs. 12,81,000, or nearly the same as last year.

THE earthquake on the 19th instant was felt at Rungpur at 11-5 a.m. The shock lasted about 30 seconds, and was accompanied by a low rumbling noise. No damage was done. The direction of the earth-wave seemed to be from north-west to south-east.

IT has been finally decided that the transfer of the Maisur State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company is to take place on the 1st of July next. A notice has been issued to the railway employés to signify their wish to serve the Southern Mahratta Company.

THE young male rhinoceros, which was shipped in March last by the s.s. Manora from the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, has arrived safely at the London Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park in charge of its Zulu keeper. It was accompanied by two wild sheep (*Ovis cycloceros*). As soon as arrangements can be made, animals are to be sent out from the London Zoo to Calcutta in exchange.

THE report of the Bengal Salaries Commission will, it is expected, be submitted on the 1st of August, and will comprise two portly volumes. It is understood that the Commission recommend the amalgamation of the subordinate staffs of Magistrate Collectors ; the substitution of triennial for yearly reports ; the simplification of all tables and returns ; and the suppression of the vernacular in office work to a large extent.

IN consequence of the remarks of the Army Sanitary Commissioners on the evils resulting from the bad water-supply in Indian jails, the Madras Government, on the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioner, has decided that an analysis of the water-supply should be carried out generally in all jails with an average of over 150 inmates. At the same time it has declined to employ a special engineer to advise municipalities and local boards on all matters connected with sanitation, drainage, and water-supply.

A TABLE of the distribution of our troops in Burma shows that there are 3,000 men at Mandalay, 800 at Bhamo, between 500 and 600 at Katha and Mansay, near Bhamo, and somewhere about 1,000 at Myingyan. The remainder of the 12,000 troops we have in Upper Burma are split up into small detachments. The Liverpool Regiment has men at eight different posts, the Welsh Fusiliers at seven, and the Hampshire Regiment at six.

THE Nizam's Forest Department is at present in a transition state. "Government, says the *Deccan Times*, "is beginning to awaken at last to the fact that the mental fossils in the shape of Darogahs, Naibs and Saradars, some of whom have been in the department ever since its commencement, are next to useless. Under the present energetic under-secretary, Syeb Seraj-ul-Hoossain, great reforms, having for their object the benefit of the Forest Department, are anticipated ; among them being the importation of three trained foresters from the English service."

ANOTHER legislative measure is at present occupying the attention of the Legislative Department. On introducing the Bankruptcy Bill, the Hon. Mr. Ilbert said :—"I am disposed to agree with the Official Assignee at Calcutta that some further provision is required to prevent persons from trading on the credit of property which is in their possession, but which does not really belong to them, and that for this purpose it may be desirable to legislate on the lines of the English Bills of Sale Acts, by requiring mortgages of moveable property to be registered, at all events, in certain classes of cases. My chief doubt is as to whether and how far transfers of moveable property should be recognised at all unless accompanied by possession. Thus, in my view, such legislation as is required would be most conveniently embodied in an enactment separate from the Bankruptcy Bill, and we are now considering in the Legislative Department what form it should assume."

THE prospects throughout the indigo districts have generally improved during the past fortnight. Good rain has fallen, and this has improved the October sowings, but although more land has been lately sown, it is doubtful whether spring sowings made so late in the year will turn out well. In most parts of Behar there has been sufficient rain to enable the planters to fill up their empty lands, and the reports on the crop are good, although there are complaints of blight and caterpillars in a few places. At present it is thought that mahai will commence earlier than usual. There are a good many complaints of blight and insects in the Benares district. It is thought that the land under indigo in the North-West is rather less than last year.

A RUMOUR is circulating in the Russian press that the Khan of Khiva will visit the capitals of Europe during this summer, for which journey 100,000 roubles have been granted, presumably by the Russian Government. The brother of the Ameer of Bokhara, who has just received the rank of an officer in the Russian service, intends shortly to return home on leave in company with the Extraordinary Bokharan Embassy, whose members are still engaged in viewing the sights of St. Petersburg.

THE destruction by fire of Prince Bismarck's saw-mills at Friedrichsruhe, is an untoward event, for the damage is estimated at £20,000, and only a small proportion is covered by insurance. The whole of the machinery is destroyed, so that the mills will have to be entirely rebuilt.

AN official circular, issued by the Secretary of War, sanctions the grant of rewards of 100*l*. for proficiency in either Arabic, Russian, or Turkish to a limited number of officers who pass a further examination and obtain the proportion of marks laid down in a general order simultaneously issued

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *World* :—"It seems but the other day that I saw poor Lionel Tennyson married by Dean Stanley in the Abbey to Miss Locker, and how many of the celebrities present on the occasion have since joined the majority ! Carlyle was there—I can see the aged lion now looking helplessly about him, when the wedding guests were pouring out of the church, as in search of a friendly arm to cling to ; George Eliot and George Henry Lewes ; the good little Dean himself, and not a few others whose names have escaped me at this moment. I remember Mrs. Gladstone appeared in the historic 'blue' velvet for the first time that day ; and Sir John and Lady Millais, then only Mr. and Mrs., made a handsome pair as they walked up the nave together. Irving, who was then, I think, playing Hamlet, stalked in alone. The two poets, Tennyson and Locker, walked side by side, and few who saw the frail and delicate-looking mother of the bridegroom, supported into the church by Mr. Hallam Tennyson, thought that she would live to mourn her son's untimely death. And now the bride of that day is a widow, and the Laureate's Ode, sung at the opening of the 'Indian and Colonial,' must have been written with a sad heart and a tired pen."

THE Khedive has received a telegram from Korosko stating that the Mahdi's lieutenant at Berber is ordering all men arriving from Khartoum to march as rapidly as possible to Dongola. He himself will start for the latter place with the last batch. It is believed that a large rebel force is assembling at Dongola.

A SPANIARD was hanged at Gibraltar on Monday morning, May 3, for the murder of a private of the Royal Engineers. This is the first execution which has taken place there since 1862.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Address (says the *Standard*) is generally regarded in the Lobby as a desperate attempt to retrieve the fortunes of his Home Rule Bill. The Government and their immediate friends hope that it will produce some effect on the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain and his followers, but it was stated last night that the declarations of Mr. Gladstone are too vague to satisfy the Member for Birmingham. Mr. Gladstone's attempt to turn a purely political controversy into a struggle of classes has excited general disapprobation on both sides of the House.

MR. G. A. SALA has grown so thin, owing to the fever he contracted in India, that his oldest friends hardly recognised him when he returned to England.

A SUPPLEMENT to the second report of the Royal Commission on Trade, includes communications from trade-unions in all parts of the United Kingdom, and shows in the majority of instances that trade is much below the average. Reports are also furnished of trade in foreign countries. In general trade Germany is credited with a considerable increase of both exports and imports. In France these were lower in 1884 than in 1883 ; but the depression is declared to be fall in price, and not so much to decrease in bulk of the goods exchanged. Austria reports increased production on account of the protective duties which exist in that empire. Russia reports that the state of its industry is most unsatisfactory. Much of the depression in the United States is attributed to the falling-off in the construction of railways.

A FATAL Alpine accident is reported from Switzerland. A young painter named Dürr, belonging to Burgdorff, attempted on Sunday week to ascend the Mythen, in the Canton Schwyz. In the summer there is no great difficulty or danger in accomplishing this feat ; but Herr Durr has never returned from his excursion. It is believed that when half-way up he was overwhelmed by an avalanche which, rushing down the mountain's side, swept him into the depth below and suffocated him. His remains probably still lie buried in the snow.

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram states that the people of Berne have rejected the Bill for making vaccination compulsory in the district by 28,608 votes against 26,215.

THE indictment by the New York grand jury of 100 leaders of the labour strikes has created great excitement. Only two men have yet been apprehended. Great meetings were held in New York and Chicago. The former was overawed by the police ; in the latter city a numerous procession marched through the lumber-yards with a red flag and incendiary speeches were made.

THE *Matin* publishes a letter from New Caledonia announcing that the persons employed at the station at Espiritu Santo Island, belonging to the French New Hebrides Company, have been massacred by natives from Port Stanley, Mallicollo Island. The Governor of New Caledonia has despatched the transport Dives to the scene of the outrage.

As the United States flag is now allowed to be carried on an American owned, vessel though, not built in that country, some of the larger British shipping companies who wish to remodel their fleets are in hopes of effecting remunerative sales of their extra boats. This, no doubt, they will be able to do ; but when a little competition sets in the stars-and-stripes will not be allowed to float long over British "casts-off," and so the ship-builder has been made a little hopeful also. In the meantime, British owners hold too many ships ; and they will only be too glad to dispose of a number of them to their American cousins who wish to adapt them to live-stock-carrying purposes, which seems to pay better than passenger traffic, more specially in the summer time, with lines other than first-class.

AN immense land bequest was recently made by a San Franciscan. The late James Irvine left to his only son, among other property, 180,000 acres of land in one block in Los Angeles county. This large domain Mr. Irvine bought jointly with another man in 1857, paying at the rate of £18 per acre. In 1875 Mr. Irvine bought out his partner for £50,000. He has since been offered £200,000 cash for the property. There is a valley of 20,000 acres in the tract worth £20 an acre, or £400,000 for the valley. Some small farms have been carved from this portion and sold at this figure. On the tract is a coal mine which is yielding an unfailing supply of coal of good quality for locomotive purposes, and is under lease to representatives of the Southern Pacific Company. There are between 30,000 and 40,000 sheep and several thousand cattle upon this land. The actual cash value of the whole tract is, at a fair estimate, about 4,000,000 dols.

THE *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes, on the authority of a Munich correspondent, a communication which sheds some light on the statements lately in circulation about the King of Bavaria. It says that a very active correspondence has been lately carried on between the "Royal Princes" and the King, the result of which was a long interview between Baron von Lutz, the Bavarian Prime Minister, and Herr von Schneider, the royal architect. The effect of this interview has been to stop all the building operations at Hohenschwangau and at Herren-Chiemsee, which King Louis had purposed making a Bavarian Versailles. Doubtless all the building operations in progress at the five or six other castles and hunting lodges will also be stopped at once. By the term "Royal Princes" the King's uncle, Duke Luitpold, must be meant, who is the only member of the royal family in a position to interfere with the King, his brother, Prince Otho, leading a most retired life, on account of his health. Duke Luitpold is next in order of succession, and under the Bavarian family law would have the right to interfere against waste of the common patrimony of the royal family.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE appointment of Brigadier-General P. A. Carnegy, Madras Staff Corps, to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, temporarily, *vice* Major-General W. A. Gib, C.B., on furlough, is gazetted.

MAJOR A. F. FLETCHER, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, and Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, has been appointed to be Commissary of Ordnance, first-class, *vice* Colonel C. Cowie, R.A., appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted leave to England :—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Robertson, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for twelve months ; and Major J. D. Mansel, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for six months, both on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT A. M. C. DALE, Royal Artillery, has been ordered from Ferozepore to Umballa, for duty with the 7th (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division.

MAJOR A. J. PEARSON, Royal Artillery, on completion of his tenure of appointment, has been temporarily allowed to continue duty as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

CAPTAIN E. ECCLES, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has passed the examination for the rank of Major.

LIEUTENANT HARTIGAN has been directed to proceed and join the 6th Bombay Cavalry at Quetta.

LIEUTENANT MONTGOMERY, Commanding Depôt, 1st Grenadiers, Malegaon, has been ordered to rejoin the regiment in Burma.

SURGEON LUCAS has been ordered from Mhow to Mandalay for duty with the Burma Field Force.

LIEUTENANT J. G. TEMPLER, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, has been granted six months' leave to England pending retirement from the service.

THE British Army Schools in the Quetta district will be inspected in future by one of the Army Educational Staff from Bengal.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Harrington, West Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Fitzgerald and Captain C. D. Etheridge, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, have been ordered to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion, into which they have been promoted.

IN Bengal native regiments when the men mess together, each troop or company having forty men messing together are allowed a cook, and when the number reaches seventy-five they are allowed an additional cook and a bheestie. Many corps are adopting the general messing system, which appears to be becoming popular.

AMONGST the economies introduced by the Government of India, is the issue of country soap, instead of bar soap, for the washing of barrack bedding.

THE MONSOON.

LAST evening there was an agreeable change in the weather in Bombay. The last day or two had been singularly oppressive and the nights so close as to render sleep almost impossible. Yesterday the heat was such as has not been experienced in Bombay for some years, at least this was the general complaint. Towards evening heavy clouds gathered over the sky and a thunderstorm broke over the city. The peals of thunder were at times alarming in their nearness, and for hours brilliant flashes of lightning illumined the whole sky. Rain fell before dusk, gradually at first, and then coming down with all the force of a *pucka* monsoon fall. The temperature was at once appreciably lowered, and the coolness of the earlier part of the night was in striking contrast to the fiery heat which had preceded the storm.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(May 26, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Total fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	·529	10·2	NW	20	0·00
Surat	·612	93·5	W	4	0·00
Bombay	·626	90·0	SSW	16	0·00
Rutnagherry	·620	94·1	ENE	14	0·07
Mangalore	·656	82·9	SSE	18	0·26
Calicut	767	78·6	WSW	5	1·99
Cochin	·753	78·0	SSE	M	1·10
Masulipatam	·727	88·8	SE	12	0·00
Madras	·763	85·3	SSW	11	0·26
Negapatam	·759	84·9	SW	4	1·17

The small cyclonic disturbance appears to be passing out into the Arabian sea.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 25.

"THE Victoria Jubilee Garden and Home," such is the euphonious title by which it is suggested that we should know a Poona commemorative institution of the future, in an eloquent letter which came to hand on Friday morning last. The writer, a native gentleman of prominence here, signs his name in full, "as a guarantee of good faith" he says, "but not necessarily for publication." Addressing me as "Mr. Correspondent," he goes on : "It is a flattering of you that two suggestions of yours, are, indeed, judiciously combinable in the one idea. You think persons enjoyed with large means should do something for the deformed, the disfigured, the helpless, and the unpleasant to be gazed upon, in our Queen's highways. Also, you think that for the permanent commemorating of the jubilee of the Queen-Empress's reigning, as a very glorious occasion, we ought to put heads together soon for guidance and felicitous direction. Accordingly, I, as a poor man, inform you that when some wealthy eleemosynaire (?) will lay the foundation stone by a sensible donation, I, and other small fry, will help, in accordance to our means. This commemorative charity to be a pleasant habitation for the above unfortunates ; and to be entituled : 'The Victoria Jubilee Garden and Home of Poona."

The letter goes somewhat into details which I must not trouble you to insert ; but, taken at my word so literally and so soon, I have to ask space for the loyal and humane proposition. Even if it should have to be deemed utopian as regards Poona, it may be a feasible and welcome idea for some other part of the world reached by the *Bombay Gazette*, and in connection with the distribution of honors and titles upon the occasion of Her Majesty's Birthday.

The Birthday Parade this morning was a splendid affair ; and the view from the Race-stand a thing to be long remembered. Major-General F. R. Solly-Flood, C.B., and Staff, arrived on the ground shortly before 6 a.m., and inspected the line, which extended in open order all across the Race-course from the Ghorpuri bend to the road at Wanowrie lines ; and after the firing of the *feu de joie*, the General led off the cheers. The regiments then marched past to their respective tunes, and having formed up in columns of companies, moved off to their barracks. I do not pretend to say what is usual, or convenient, on such celebrations, as regards dress in India ; but the scarlet of the English regiments and Volunteers added immensely to the splendour of the scene. By-the-bye, considering the earnest intention shown in inviting the local detachment of the Bombay Rifle Volunteer Corps to assist at this function, it is to be regretted that so few found it possible to be present. The report made upon their efficiency at the last annual inspection (to which I had the pleasure of referring at the time), was couched in terms of unqualified praise. Even at a period when the Volunteer Army in England is declared to have reached its best record for numbers, for efficiency, and for zeal, the Poona detachment is stated to have kept abreast of the times ; and now that it has once actually moved with the regular troops in an historical display, it is seriously to be hoped that the admirable arrangement will never be altered in future, larger and larger numbers contriving to appear under circumstances so honourable to themselves, and so helpful to those upon whom lie the responsibilities of rule and governance.

So many difficulties attend upon the question of preventing hydrophobia in Poona, that the Municipal authorities are entitled to support even from those individuals who (themselves entitled to sympathy) have suffered such a mishap as the poisoning of a favourite. The experience of the managers of the London Home for Lost and Starving Dogs quite proves the inscrutability of men's minds as regards the estimation in which individual animals are held. Time after time, owing to a handsome appearance, exceptional intelligence, the spontaneous performance of elaborate tricks, or obvious good breeding from the fancier's point of view, the destruction of a particular dog has been postponed ; but no owner could be heard of. Again, when the humane lethal chamber seemed to have found its most typical subject, in an ugly, surly, and palpably worthless mongrel, some anxious owner has gone away in triumph because the valued pet has been saved from the cage's very door. So, here in Poona, while all are complimenting the police on the progress being made in ridding the City of stray dogs, a few careless grumblers are reviling them for the "indiscriminate slaughter of favourite animals." Once for all, if owners wish their dogs to be safe they should tie them up if given to wandering ; but when all scientists agree that hydrophobia could be stamped out within forty days over the whole globe by securing all susceptible animals for the time, and destroying diseased individuals, our Police and Municipal authorities may feel certain of the approval of the public for a display of energy which only requires proper announcement and suitable precautions whilst poisons are being laid down, to be regarded as a measure of the deepest interest and the highest importance.

My attention has been flatteringly called to the great beauty of the flower of the tamarind tree ; and I am asked to recommended its sprays, laid on moss, as a table decoration. I would do so, with gratitude for the suggestion, but what about the heavy and even disagreeable odour ? It must be admitted, however, that the blossom has attained a size, here, and now, which never attracted my attention before.

A local contemporary, upon evidently reliable information, gives interesting and highly satisfactory figures regarding the health of the European soldiers of this garrison. It informs us that the number in hospital upon a recent date was under a hundred ; and very properly adds that in so strong a force, after some very trying weather, this is a remarkably low percentage. It should not be overlooked, besides, first, that one of the regiments came down from Quetta with a large number of men who had suffered severely from malarial complaints ; and, secondly, that its headquarters is occupying the much-abused Ghorpuri barracks. I saw this regiment, the 43rd or Oxfordshire Light Infantry, march in ; and I passed through their lines again on Thursday evening, whilst a large number of the men were strolling about or engaged in a cricket match. It was a really striking thing that I noticed the improvement in their appearance which had taken place in the interim. And perhaps this is the best connection in which to repeat an expression of opinion which I made a year ago in another place. I wonder sincerely, when nearly every evening brings a shower, when the whole land is becoming green, and when it must be obvious that sowing time is close upon us, at the neglect of the numerous enclosed patches, in most cases well-watered, intended for soldiers to use as gardens. By now they should all have been deep dug and well manured ; seed should have been sent for, and some should have been in. The monotony both of the soldier's life and dietary must be best known to himself. Why, then, he does not try to vary one by the occupation of "our first forefather," and the other by the peas, beans, cabbages, radishes, cresses, tomatoes, and celery which might reasonably be expected to follow, I cannot imagine. Enthusiastic as I should be about sports for my men were I a commanding officer, I would yet do more to encourage the healthiest exercise in the world, which is gardening ; and I would calculate with confidence upon the further improvement which the use of the vegetables would make in their health, when the fruits of their work began to come home. You will allow me, I feel sure, to comment here upon any work which I may notice as having been begun upon gardens for our soldiers.

I hear that two admirable samples of foot-gear will be offered for exhibition at the coming "Soldieries." They are to combine something of the appearance of the native hoof-like shoe with all its comfort, with vastly increased protection from thorns, pebbles, and snakes ; and with adaptability to gaiter, spat, or leggings of any description. A feature in one of the inventions will be the facility with which a new sole can be caused to replace the worn one. The inventor of the other shoe rather prides himself upon the rapidity with which even when wet, or at night, it can be put on or off. I hope very marked encouragement will be given to all such inventors at the Soldiers' Exhibition of Industries.

Did Major Humphrey know the amount of attention which his important letter in the *Indigo Planters' Gazette* has received here, he would feel how easily he can afford to be told that he has proved too much. A disinterested reader like myself thinks that the writer has two objects in view : to induce the stewards of race meetings to open more races to country-bred animals ; and to get more liberal encouragement from Government in the shape of prizes for country-bred winners,—both as incentives to the breeding and early remunerative sale of country-breds. But he should remember that important element in all communities which in no way approves of horse-racing, which scouts the notion that it either does materially improve, or is supported in the hope of improving the breed of horses ; and which holds that ten times the improvement in the animals which can be attributed to horse-racing, would be dearly purchased by the extension of a sport around which hangs so much absolute vice in the shape of gambling, not to mention extravagance, loss of time, and evil passions too numerous to mention, even did I admit their existence. Now, in one word, when Major Humphrey declares that he cannot induce the W. I. Turf Club and the stewards of our Poona races to open all events to country-bred animals, he actually proves beyond all refutation, first, that our great race-meetings are really *not* intended, *bona fide*, to encourage the Indian breeder ; and, secondly, that Government, in supporting an insincere institution in any way, would do far less wisely than if it offered the Rs. 20,000 named for the best country-breds honestly offered at horse shows. This damaging of the case by over-much zeal, naturally opens up the question : Is the race-horse the type of animal most wanted for military or national purposes ? Are not the elements of hardihood, capability for roughing it, endurance weight-carrying, and docility, well worth a diminution of absolute speed only appreciable with a stop-watch in hand ? By all means honestly improve the breed of horses in India ; but let racing be a means (if, indeed, it be one), not an end ; and let those who love racing as an opportunity for backing their judgment, say so honestly too. There has ever been a doubtful tone, to my ears, in all that cry about public service and horse improvement which comes mingled with the fumes of champagne, the dreary excitement and folly of lotteries, and the cry of "two-to-one, bar one." Let the two interests be separated as widely as possible.

A meeting of the members of the Gymkhana, to discuss conditions of the proposed amalgamation with the Poona Assembly Rooms Club, is to take place at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday next, at the cricket shed. It is to be hoped that as many as possible will attend ; and as remarks in this column have admittedly been of assistance to those trying to come to a level opinion, I offer the following points for very earnest consideration. If a sum of money, say, Rs. 17,000, had suddenly to be asked for on account of a necessity for re-roofing the Assembly Rooms, are old Gymkhana members content to find themselves liable for a proportion of the amount, because it was called for subsequently to the amalgamation ? What is to become of Gymkhana members who, joining that institution in good faith, now find themselves thrown over by those wishing to join the Assembly Rooms Club ; and who, not belonging to regiments, have no connection with polo, cricket, lawn-tennis, or foot-ball clubs of any kind ? What terms will be offered to married men, voting for an amalgamation which might admirably suit their wives and families whilst conferring no advantage whatever upon bachelors ? For the sporting wants of the latter the Gymkhana has always sufficiently provided ; whilst the conditions of membership of the Club of Western India become startling in their liberality by comparison with those of the speculative new Assembly Rooms. And, lastly, just as I had the honor of premising in my first references here to the subject, dozens of voices have already been raised appealing to the courteous and sport-loving honorary secretary of the Club of W. I., to make us independent of the new and somewhat grasping institution by laying down lawn-tennis courts in its own beautiful compound. There will be some regret, I think, at these comments not having been sent in time to assist voters ; but I may, after all, be able to report a favourable outcome of a meeting upon which so much depends.

The Bund is now fully covered with water ; and, band or no band, there is a considerable gathering every evening at the beautiful gardens named after it. Most marked and general gratification is being felt and expressed at the gracious but firm way in which our local head has referred to the matter of dress at band-stands and other out-door social gatherings. The long day of dungerry and flannel suits, of fore-and-aft caps, and of knicker-bockers and brogues, is at last over ; and under the new *regime*, slovenly dressers at bands will not only lay themselves open to individual rebuke, but will feel that to them may come to be attributed hereafter an order that uniform must be worn. I conclude a too-long letter by hoping that attention will soon be as imperatively called to flippancy or neglect as regards uncovering the head during the playing of the National Anthem.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY POLICE.

THE following Government Resolution, regarding the working of the Southern Mahratta Railway Police, has been issued from the Secretariat :—

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1886.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S. P.—263, dated 10th April 1886—Submits the Annual Report on the working of the Southern Mahratta Railway Police from 1st April 1885 to 31st December 1885, together with the remarks thereon by the Inspector-General of Police.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S. P.—264, dated 10th April 1886.

Resolution :—

(*a*).—WORKING OF THE POLICE.

1. The Establishment of the Southern Mahratta Railway Police as a separate force dates from 1st April 1885. The report, therefore, is for a period of nine months only. Mr. Austin was in charge the whole time.

2. Cognisable offences reported numbered 65. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 62·9. No serious crime was reported. Of the whole number, 39 were ordinary thefts, while 21 were offences against the Railway Laws.

3. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 778. Recoveries were only Rs. 290 or 37 per cent. The explanation given is that in one case the stated amount was exaggerated, while in another the whole of the property stolen was cash.

4. Non-cognisable cases numbered 5 only. In these 9 persons were arrested. Four were convicted and one was still under trial at the end of the year.

(*b*).—INTERNAL ECONOMY, &c.

5. The sanctioned strength of the force is 15 subordinate officers and 72 men. Of these only 13 and 59, respectively, have been entertained. This has produced a saving of Rs. 1,500 in pay alone. But the Commissioner very properly points out that this saving is effected at the cost of efficiency. The Superintendent and Inspector-General both complain that the men have such continuous duty that there is no possibility of drilling them.

6. No member of the force was punished judicially. Two men were dismissed, but only because it was found they had been convicted before their enlistment in the force. Departmentally 4 officers and 17 men were punished. Six men resigned. The Superintendent and Inspector-General both note the unpopularity of Railway Police service—a fact which the reports from the other Railways sufficiently establish. In the present case some improvement might be effected by the employment of more men. Keeping the force at a minimum means forcing individual work to a maximum.

7. Of the rank and file 39 are said to be able to read and write, and 9 of the officers. Government are glad to hear that the construction of Police lines for the Eastern Division has been already sanctioned. They are also pleased to observe the high opinion entertained by the Inspector-General of Mr. Austin's tact and good management during the period under review.

8. Copy of Government Resolution No. 7,347 of 23rd October last should be sent to the Commissioner, S. D., and the Superintendent, and their careful attention requested to the instructions contained in it respecting the date on which the report should be submitted in future.

9. Copy of the report should be sent to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. A copy should also be placed on the Editor's Table.

(Sd) A SHEWAN,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

THE WHEAT AND LINSEED CROPS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE final report on the prospects of the wheat and linseed crops of 1886 in the Central Provinces is as follows :—

WHEAT.

"The area under *wheat* in each district of the Provinces during 1885-86 is shown in a statement annexed (marked A). It should be explained that the figures refer merely to the *Khalsa* area of the Provinces, and do not include the area under wheat in those portions of the Provinces which are held by zamindars or feudatory chiefs. No detailed (field) survey has ever been made in the Feudatory area and in a large portion of the zamindari area, and no agency exists for the collection of agricultural statistics in these tracts. The omission of the zamindaris affects the statistics of wheat area but slightly, since in none of them is wheat largely grown. But the three Chiefships of Nandgaon, Khairagarh, and Kawardha include a large area of the most productive wheat land in Chhattisgarh, and contribute very largely to the export of wheat from that division.

"The total area under wheat in the *Khalsa* is shown to be 3,910,207 acres, against an assumed "normal" area of 3,975,000. This indicates a deficiency of 2 per cent. But the figures which have been taken to represent the "normal" area are not founded on *data* which have any pretence to accuracy, and very little reliance can be placed on the comparison. It is, however, probable that the area under wheat was somewhat less than it would have been had the sowing season been entirely favourable. The monsoon rains ceased early, and over a considerable area the seed was sown in ground too dry for proper germination, although the sowings were pushed on earlier than usual. Fortunately, however, there was a good fall of rain in October, which very greatly improved prospects. In the northern districts and in the Narbada valley the rain fell before the middle of October, when a large area of ground had only just been sown, and the seed had not had time to germinate. The rain did great damage to these sowings, and a large area had to be re-sown. This occasioned a considerable waste of seed grain. But the fresh sowings were made under far more favourable conditions than the earlier ones, and the rain enabled the people to sow a large amount of land which would otherwise have remained fallow. In the south and east of the Provinces the rain did not fall till the end of the month, when it found the previous sowings more advanced, and did less damage. Here too the rain rendered it possible to sow a large area which would otherwise have been too dry for germination, and a very considerable proportion of the Chhattisgarh crop was sown late in the year. The fall of rain at Raipur was exceptionally heavy, amounting to 4 inches.

"It will be observed that the area statistics give separate details of the area under soft and of that under hard varieties of wheat. The proportions in which soft and hard wheats are grown are nearly equal. The great extension of the area under soft varieties of wheat, since the export of wheat to Europe has commenced, is one of the most notable facts in the agricultural history of the Provinces, and furnishes an unanswerable argument to those who deny that the Indian cultivator can adapt himself to a change of circumstances. The chief of the soft varieties is that known as *pissi*. In the Hoshangabad Settlement Report, written 20 years ago, *pissi* is mentioned as "a very inferior wheat" grown on a very limited area. But the demand for soft wheat for export to Europe has brought *pissi* to the front rank, and it is now by far the largest grown variety in the district, engrossing two-thirds of the total area under wheat.

"It may be added in regard to the area statistics that, so far as 12 out of the 18 districts are concerned, they represent the result of a much more searching enquiry than has been made in these Provinces since the last settlement. Until this season the village accountants (patwaris) have never made a field-to-field inspection before compiling their crop returns, and the figures which they have submitted were based on nothing but enquiry from the landholders and cultivators, and very often were mere copies of those returned in the preceding year. But during the past season a field-to-field inspection has been insisted upon ; and although it has been in many cases very perfunctorily carried out, yet it has resulted in the submission of much more accurate statistics than have hitherto been available.

"The 5th column of the statement shows the estimates of outturn, in annas per rupee, which have been framed by the local authorities, and the 6th column gives the gross outturn in maunds which these estimates give when applied to the estimates of actual average outturn per acre which have hitherto been accepted as the standards.

"The anna estimates are based on the assumption that 16 annas represent an average crop. Until this season 12 annas has been taken to represent an average crop, and it is suspected that in some cases the estimates have been pitched a little too low from failure to give full effect to the change. Careful instructions were given for basing the anna estimates on the revised standard, but 16 annas is generally taken to mean a *full* and rather more than an average crop and so far as the estimates are based on the statements of native officials and non-officials, they probably bear reference to a full crop, and not to an average.

"The estimates are however right in representing the crop to have been over a considerable area of the Provinces very far from a good one. Until January prospects seemed excellent, but a continuance of damp cloudy weather during that and the following month induced blight, which did very great damage. The injury was greater in the southern districts where the crops were generally affected and the weight of produce per acre was often reduced by a half, the grain being shrivelled to half its proper size. The crops which suffered most were those on the best land. A series of heavily manured plots on the Nagpur Farm, which had during the last two years yielded over 1,500 lbs. to the acre and promised this year a larger crop then ever, only yielded between 800 and 900 lbs. to the acre.

"The gross outturn for the Provinces is put at 240 lakhs maunds. The estimate of last season's productions amounted to 266 lakhs maunds, so that this year's outturn is represented to be 9 per cent. less than that of last year. The "normal" outturn, as calculated from the accepted standards, is 303 lakhs maunds, on which the estimated outturn of this season is only 79 per cent. The amount of wheat exported from the Provinces in each of the last three years during the period April 1st to March 31st is—

1883-84	78 lakhs maunds.
1884-85	99½ „ „
1885-86	70⅛ „ „

If the export traffic of the next twelve months is affected by the character of this harvest, and the character of the harvest has been correctly estimated, the amount of wheat exported should fall considerably.

"It has however already been stated that the estimates bear reference to a standard which is rather a full crop than an average, and the deficiency, as compared with an average crop, is probably overstated. It is worth noting that, as far as the exports of this season's produce have gone up to date, they show no signs of a decrease when compared with those of last year. Between March 27th and April 24th the exports have amounted to over 7½ lakhs maunds against 7¼ lakhs maunds in the corresponding period of last year.

LINSEED.

"The linseed crop has been affected in its area and outturn by the character of the season in much the same way as the wheat crop, but the injury which it sustained from blight was still more severe. Some statistics regarding the crop are given in the statement marked B. appended. In column 2 is shown the area under linseed in each district. The figures differ considerably in some cases from those given in the forecast of January last and are believed to be more reliable, as they have been checked more or less carefully by field-to-field inspection. The anna estimates shown in column 3 are much lower than those given in the previous forecast, as the extent of the damage which resulted from blight could not be appreciated until a date later than that on which the forecast was issued. It will be observed that the estimates are in some cases very low indeed. Over large tracts the crop was a total failure, and there are large areas in the south of the Provinces on which the people had not even taken the trouble to cut the crop. The seed which is coming to market is thin and shrivelled, and it is probable that in some places there will be much difficulty in getting suitable seed for sowing next season. In the northern districts and in Chhattisgarh the damage was less severe, but in no part of the Provinces has the outturn been anything but a poor one. A good idea of the shortness of the crop may be gathered from the fact that the exports of linseed between February 27th and April 24th have only amounted to 2¼ lakhs maunds against 7¼ lakhs maunds during the corresponding period of last year."

Statement A showing the area under wheat in each district of the Central Provinces during 1885-86 and the estimated gross outturn.

District.	Area, 1885-86. Soft varieties	Hard varieties	Total.	Estimated outturn in annas per rupee.	Estimated gross outturn. Maunds.
Saugor	2,84,325	2,21,837	5,06,162	12	30,36,972
Damoh	52,300	1,75,426	2,27,726	14	15,91,082
Jabalpur	1,89,095	1,89,706	3,78,801	11	27,46,307
Mandla	18,783	50,048	68,831	8	3,09,737
Seoni	1,69,120	74,747	2,43,867	13	16,46,102
Narsingpur	1,07,376	1,25,647	2,33,023	15½	19,80,695
Hoshangabad	4,53,256	1,84,232	6,37,488	12½	43,82,730
Nimar	9,655	27,846	37,501	10½	2,34,381
Betul	1,08,240	32,926	1,41,166	7	4,58,789
Chindwara	47,134	1,21,210	1,68,344	8	6,73,376
Wardha	14,035	1,80,814	1,94,849	9½	7,79,396
Nagpur	1,24,249	2,00,169	3,24,418	10½	14,19,328
Chanda	1,711	92,746	94,457	8	3,18,792
Bhandara	60,234	71,976	1,32,210	9	4,95,788
Balaghat	11,369	2,495	13,864	12	64,121
Raipur	....	....	3,50,000	14	27,56,250
Bilaspur	....	....	1,50,000	14	11,81,250
Total	16,53,882	17,56,325	39,10,207	...	2,40,78,096

Statement B showing the area under Linseed during 1885-86 in each district of the Central Provinces with the estimated outturn in annas per rupee.

District.	Area.	Estimated outturn in annas per rupee.
Saugor	47,464	8
Damoh	42,781	
Jabalpur	80,722	
Mandla	5,650	
Seoni	16,692	
Narsingpur	12,214	
Hoshangabad	23,000	
Nimar	10,374	
Betul	2,430	
Chindwara	33,615	6
Wardha	1,86,200	
Nagpur	1,76,313	
Chanda	1,10,000	4
Bhandara	79,300	6
Balaghat	14,789	
Raipur	1,94,000	10
Bilaspur	60,000	
Total	10,95,644	

TWO TRIBUTES TO MR. GLADSTONE.

(From the New York Star.)

Near that dim threshold where death lurks in wait
To clutch the crown of seasons long delayed,
By weaklings' base desertion undismayed,
He stands, majestic, by the load of State
Unbowed, undaunted, equal still to Fate.
Not rank, nor wealth, nor prejudice arrayed,
Nor hate, nor hope, may make his soul afraid,
Whose fruit of aim is certain, ripe though late.
When the brave falter and the strong grow cold,
With hand unshaken by all-palsying age,
He writes the word of Justice on the page
Where wrong for generations hath been scrolled.
Oh! nation-shaking tongue, oh! voice of gold,
And heart that years nor seasons may make old!

Land of pure women and heroic men,
Whose sons through age-long darkness bravely grope
To pluck the flower of long too hopeless hope;
Dwellers in lonely huts by bog and fen,
Still fierce to drive the robbers from their den,
Still aiming straight at your immortal scope,
With old and newer foes still staunch to come—
When dawns now near your day of triumph, then
When hymns are chanted and when thanks are said
To all who loved you in the darker days—
When the full glory of a people's praise,
To light through lingering night and tempest led,
Shines like the front of heaven among the dead,
Weave then the immortal wreath for that white head.

(From the St. James's Gazette.)

To the air "Titewillow" from the "Mikado.")

In a house near a river a grand old tomtit
Sang Rule, oh! Home Rule, oh! Home Rule, oh!
And they said to him, "Wily one, why do you sit,
Singing Rule, oh! Home Rule, oh! Home Rule, oh?
Is it weakness of intellect, tell us?" they cried,
"Or a fear that when Randolph should call out 'Divide!'
Majorities might not have been on your side?"
Home Rule, oh! Home Rule, oh! Home Rule, oh!

He slapped at his chest as he cried, "Do allow
Me to rule, oh! to rule, oh! to rule, oh!"
And he pulled up his collar and wrinkled his brow—
Would he rule, oh? still rule, oh! still rule, oh!
Then his late colleagues spoke, and a gurgle he gave,
For the Whigs would not plunge with him into the wave;
And they'll probably write on the suicide's grave,
Home Rule, oh! Home Rule, oh!! Home Rule, oh!!!

GENERAL GORDON'S APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

THE *Times* has received from Sir Henry Gordon the following translation of a telegram in Arabic, which purports to have been written by General Gordon, at Khartoum, on or about the 29th of December 1884—the same date, curiously enough, as that of the famous message, "Khartoum all right; could hold out for years." The telegram which has just come to light was brought down from Khartoum by a clerk, who was captured by the Dervishes, and has since escaped. It is not in the handwriting of General Gordon, and bears neither his seal nor his signature, as it purports to be only a copy. The clerk who brought it states that the original was concealed in a rifle-cartridge and was sent to Dongola. Sir Henry Gordon believes in the authenticity of the document; it is written in his brother's style, which could not well be imitated. There would, moreover, be no inducement to invent such a thing:—

Translation of an Arabic Telegram, said to be a copy of one written by General Gordon at Khartoum about the 29th of December 1884.

From Gordon Pasha to the Sovereigns of the Powers.

After salutations, I would at once, calling to mind what I have gone through, inform their Majesties the Sovereigns of the actions of Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire, who appointed me as Governor-General of the Soudan for the purpose of appeasing the rebellion in that country.

During the twelve months that I have been here, these two Powers, the one remarkable for her wealth and the other for her military force, have remained unaffected by my situation—perhaps relying too much on the news sent by Hussein Pasha Khalifa, who surrendered of his own accord.

Although I personally am to insignificant to be taken into account, the Powers were bound nevertheless, to fulfil the engagement upon which my appointment was based, so as to shield the honour of the Governments.

What I have gone through I cannot describe. The Almighty God will help me.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH ON MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH PARLIAMENT.

A RECENT number of the Toronto *Week* contains an article by Professor Goldwin Smith on "The Crisis in England," from which we make the following extracts:—

Mr. Gladstone's scheme was proposed expressly as one which was to deliver Westminster from the presence of the Irish members, and set the British Parliament free to legislate without obstruction. But universal disapprobation greeted a project which excluded Ireland from the Imperial Legislature yet left her subject to imperial burdens; which lowered her from the position of a member of the United Kingdom to that of a tributary colony; which in place of equality gave her vassalage; which in plucking out one thorn from her breast would have planted ten; and which, as was at once seen, must, instead of quenching the flame of Irish agitation, feed it with fuel far more dangerous than it had before. Hereupon Mr. Gladstone intimates that he is ready if the concession will help his Bill to pass, to give up his cardinal principal, embrace the opposite principle, and admit representatives of Ireland to the Parliament at Westminster. Would it be too harsh, when the question is one touching the very life of the nation, to designate such a mode of dealing with it as unlike deliberate wisdom? Mr. Parnell must be paid the price of his support. A great revolutionary measure must be passed for the honour of the statesmanship whose monuments are the graves of the Soudan. The exact nature of the measure and its consequences to the country seem to be of comparatively little moment. Mr. Gladstone's conscientiousness is, of course, supreme, yet the nation might be safer in the hands of one of those British statesmen of the old school who had nothing ecclesiastical about them, whose exterior was that of the man of the world, or almost of the cynic; but who felt responsibility nevertheless, and in whose hearts deeply and immoveably seated were patriotism and honour. Melbourne and Palmerston were in some respects loose; yet neither of them would have abandoned the Loyalists of Ireland. Obstruction, then, if the amendment is adopted, will remain; probably it will assume an aggravated form, inasmuch as the representatives of Ireland in the Parliament of Westminster will now be emissaries of an alien nationality, and of a nationality struggling to become entirely free. To carry dismemberment, its main object and sole compensation is renounced.

The more these proposals, so tremendous in their scope and probable consequences, are examined in detail, the clearer it becomes that they are not the offspring of nature thought, but of impulse, and of the necessity of fulfilling a bargain which requires the goods to be delivered without delay. Let the separate nationality of Ireland be once established by the creation of an Irish Parliament, and the recognition of Ireland as an independent nation by the United States will almost certainly follow. As to the military force of Fenianism itself, Canada, having twice encountered it in the field, is in a position to assure Great Britain that it will not hurl her from her ocean throne. If the British people could only hear by anticipation the yell of triumph which is suspended on the lips of their enemies in America, only till Mr. Gladstone shall have done the work, the sound might arouse them to a sense of national honour.

Had the Pope really instructed the Sacred Congregation on extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs to study Ireland in the light of Mr. Gladstone's speech, his Holiness would have been wise in his generation. It is his game, for the present, that is being played, whatever struggle between his liegemen and those of the Red Republic the future may have in store. The restriction on the establishment of any particular religion which Mr. Gladstone proposes is just as devowed of a practical sanction as the other restrictions and it would probably be the first to be set at naught. The public schools would at once be made Roman Catholic; State subventions, on educational or eleemosynary pretences, would be given to the monasteries, as they were under Irish rule in New York, and virtual Establishment would speedily follow. Priests, therefore my well applaud when the Roman Catholic and Rielite Legislature of Quebec passes resolutions in favour of Home Rule in Ireland. That a separate Ireland will be a Quebec they have the best reason to hope. The British Nonconformists cling to Mr. Gladstone, in the hope that he will disestablish the Church of England. Will they support him in a measure which will practically lead to the establishment of Romanism in Ireland?

In a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, Professor Goldwin Smith says:—

Am I mistaken in thinking that the framer of the Home Rule Bill has inadvertently extinguished the sovereign power? The sovereign power before the Union was in the British and Irish Parliaments, severally, with the Crown. Since the Union it has been in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. But when the Bill becomes law the Parliament of the United Kingdom is no more. Its existence is morally, if not technically, determined by the withdrawal of Ireland. The Parliament of Ireland, even with the Crown, is not sovereign; its existence is merely derivative and restricted. The question is of practical importance with reference to any future dealings with the Irish Constitution, or with the arrangements generally between the two countries. The Irish Constitution can hardly be supposed by its constructors to be written on adament; it has obvious reference to the exigencies of a special situation and the necessity of curbing the propensities of what it is frankly assumed will be a Parliament of thieves. It seems incredible that a stateman of vast experince should not have carried his political studies far enough to know that in framing or re-organizing Constitutions we have always to consider the seat of the sovereign power.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

THE anniversary-banquet of the Royal Academy of Arts took place in the principal gallery at Burlington House. Sir Frederick Leighton presided. The Prince of Wales responded to the toast of his health. The Duke of Cambridge replied for the land forces, and the Marquis of Ripon for the navy. Lord Rosebery, responding for Her Majesty's Ministers, said:—

Whatever our dissensions may be at home—and we must so long as we have a party life, have such dissensions—it is absolutely necessary and essential that the voice of this Empire should sound with an identity and united note abroad. Although we have had troubled times, we now have, I hope, some reason to look for better. Of the triple-headed sore which existed in the East when we entered office, two portions, the suspended war between Servia and Bulgaria and the difficulties as regard Eastern Roumelia, had been, I think, satisfactorily healed. As to Greece, I believe that those who have the strongest aspirations for the future of that country have the greatest cause to sympathize with the course which has been pursued with regard to Greece, not merely by this Government, but by the Government who preceded us and the Governments of other countries. I do hope that that difficulty may also be solved. If it is not it will not be for the want of sympathetic and anxious attention on the part of the Government in office. You made a reference, sir, to the word union, which is now so often heard in this country; and you illustrated your meaning a moment afterwards by referring to that most interesting exhibition which is about to be held of which I am a humble Commissioner, and in which I take the warmest interest. The connection of the colonies and of India with the mother country has been the dream of my life. I know that many here present—it would be affectation to deny it—consider that the path which the Government is pursuing does not tend to that object. But let me say this—that if I did not believe in my inmost heart and soul that the course which we are pursuing is not merely not antagonistic to that object, but is in absolute promotion of it, I should not be sitting, sir at your right, but at your left. You my give us credit or not for wisdom, but I am sure that this assembly of English gentlemen will give us credit for this, that we are doing our best, according to our own imperfect lights, guided by our own possibly defective maxims, to promote the great end we all have in view. My belief is, speaking as I do to the most historic assembly that I have ever addressed, that we are now doing what is best, not merely for the Empire as it is, but for the future, the indefinite future of this great Empire."

Mr. Lowell, responding for "Literature," said:—

I find myself somewhat in the position of Heine, who had prepared an elaborate oration for his first interview with Goethe, and when the awful moment arrived could only stammer out that the cherries on the road to Weimar were uncommonly fine. (Laughter.) It gives me great pleasure to think that in calling upon me you call upon me as representing two things which are exceedingly dear to me, and which are very near to my heart. One is that I represent in some sense the unity of English literature under whatever sky it may be produced—(cheers); and the other is that I represent also that growing friendliness of feeling, based on a better understanding of each other, which is growing up between the two branches of the British stock. (Cheers.) I could wish that my excellent successor here as American Minister could fill my place to-night, for I am sure that he is as fully inspired as I ever was with a desire to draw closer the ties of friendship between the mother and the daughter, and to express it in a more eloquent and more emphatic manner than ever I myself could do—at any rate, in a more authorative manner. For myself, I have only to say that I come back from my native land confirmed in my love of it and in my faith in it. I come back also full of warm gratitude for the feeling that I find in England; I find in the old home a guest-chamber prepared for me and a warm welcome.

The Lord Mayor responded for the Corporation, and the Lord Chancellor to the toast of his health.

OUR COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

DR. R. J. MANN, F.R.C.S., writes:—The British Islands, the central seat of the empire, possess an area of 121,115 square miles and a population of 36,400,000, but the colonial and foreign possessions of the empire represent an area of land of over 7,300,000 square miles, and a population of 19,485,000. The extent of the land comprised in the colonial and foreign possessions was thus sixty-one times as large as the central islands of the empire, and the population a little more than one half that of the parent community. With the addition of India the empire represented an area of 8,991,254 square miles, and a population of 315,885,000. With regard to revenue and public debt, while the revenue of the British Isles was 88,000,000*l*. and the public debt 740,000,000*l*., the entire revenue of the colonial and foreign possessions, exclusive, of India, was 42,055,000*l*., or nearly half the revenue of the British Islands. The entire debt of the colonial possessions, exclusive of India, was 185,350,000*l*., or something less than the fourth part of the debt of the central kingdom. The revenue of India was only 8,000,000*l*. less than the revenue of the Central Government, and its debt less than a fourth part of the debt of the home community. The value of the trade of the Colonial possessions, exclusive of India, was close upon 241,000,000*l*., or more than a third part of the value of the home trade. The value of the trade of India to the value of the home trade was as 142,000,000*l*. to 685,000,000*l*. Mr. Service, the Premier of Victoria, anticipated that in half a century the Australian Colonies will possess a population of 50,000,000*l*., and in that sense will constitute a second United States in the southern hemisphere. If the present rate of increase of these Colonies were continued, that number would be exceeded. The population of Great Britain and Ireland was at the present time seven times more than it was in the Protectorate of Cromwell. But, including the inhabitants of the United States, the number of people in new lands who have descended from the old stock in the British Isles was double that of the number which remains in the mother country.

LITERARY M. P.'S.

IT can hardly be said that the Irish members are not literary. Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Justin MacCarthy have written works on contemporary history that have become text-books. Besides this, Mr. MacCarthy seldom allows a year to pass without sending forth into the world of fiction at least one novel. In his last, "The Right Honourable," has collaborated with Mrs. Campbell Paraed, and things political and things social are cleverly blended, the hero of the book being a certain Right Honourable Statesman, with whom another man's wife falls in love. It is a capital specimen of story-telling—full of incident and action, with numerous side sketches, which are skilfully woven into the main tale that they do not weaken the interest by interfering with its continuity. But Mr. Justin MacCarthy is not the only literary man of his family. His son, Mr. Justin Huntly MacCarthy, has already distinguished himself in the field of history, drama and poetry. His latest work is called "Hafiz in London," in which the Persian bard describes, in flowing Eastern verse, his thoughts and impressions of our Western doings.—*Truth.*

A PHYSICIAN OF HIS FEES.

ABOUT a month ago a London physician had a telegram from the wife of a noble patient at Cannes "Come for consulation; fee £1,000." The great doctor replied, "Anxious cases. Cannot come." Her ladyship seems to have thought that this was but a way of making a better bargain, for she increased her offer in four successive telegrams" till the last read, "Come at once. £5,000." Whilst the five telegrams and the replies were being sent backwards and towards the "anxious cases" considerate died or get better; so our doctor in his last reply wired "Coming." After he had seen his patient at Cannes my lady inquired what was the fee? He said "all the Rivera doctors with English clients met fixed the fee for a consulation—the consultant coming expressly from London—at £1,000." A cheque for £1,000 was accordingly presented to him. Calling on his way to his train next day merely to say goodbye and inquire after his patient the lady handed him an envelope "not to be opened till by-and-by." The doctor said, "I have had my fee. This visit is not professional, but complementary;" but being told to put the envelpe in his pocket, he did so. Later on he found it contained a cheque for £500—a sum which had no particular relation to the telegrapic bids. Nor is this all. Four cheques came on successive days, their united value being £3,500, all signed by her ladyship; and at the Bank, letters were received preparing the cashier for their presentation. The doctor wrote, saying he had his fee, and could take no more. He offered to return £4,000 or distribute it among useful institutions. As the money was left in his hands he adopted the latter course, with the result that £1,000 was given to the Medical Examination Hall, £1,000 each of two hospitals, and £1,000 to one of the medical institutes.

A CONSOLATION TO THE SOUTHERN STATES.

GENERAL D. H. HILL contributes to the May *Century* a paper on "The Battle of South Mountain or Boonsboro." From it was quote the closing paragraph:—

"If we had to be beaten it was better to be beaten by former friends. Every true soldier loves to have 'a foeman worthy of his steel.' Every true man likes to attribute high qualities to those who were once friends, though now alienated for a time. The temporary estrangement cannot obliterate the recollection of noble traits of character. Some one attempted to condole with Tom Yearwood, a famous old South Carolina bully, upon the beating given him by his own son. 'Hush up' said old Tom. 'I am glad that no one but my own flesh and blood had a hand in my drubbing.' The sons of the South struck her many heavy blows. Farragut of Tennesses rose, as a reward of merit, to the highest rank in the Federal navy. A large number of his associates were from the South. In the Federal army there were of Southern blood and lineage Generals Thomas Sykes, Reno, Newton, J. J. Reynolds, Canby, Ord, Brannan, William Nelson, Crittenden, Blair, R. W. Johnson, T. J. Wood, N. B. Buford, Terrill, Graham, Davidson, Cooke, Alexander, Getty, French, Fremont, Pope, Hunter. Some of these doubtless served the South better by the side they took, but most of them were fine officers, and some of them were superb. Then the South had 300,000 of her sons in the Federal army in more subordinate capacities. Her armies surrendered when a Southern-born President and a Southern-born Vice-President were at the head of the United States Government. Surely we have the comfort of old Tom Yearwood, and it is a comfort. That the wounds of defeat and humiliation have been so soon healed has been owing largely to this balm to mortified pride. The sting of shame to proud tand sensitive Frenchmen is that their magnificen capital was captured by and their splendid armies surrendered to, soldiers of an alien race and religion, speaking a different language, and unlike themselves in manners and customs and in all those characteristics which constitute their pride and their glory. On the other hand, the civil wars in England have left no bitter memories behind them. Who now knows or cares whether his ancestors fought on the side of the White Rose or the Red Rose? Who now knows or cares whether they were for the King or Parliament; for James II. or for William of Orange? Compare this forgetfulness of civil strife in England with the bitterness which Ireland still feels over her subjugation; compare it with the fact that the Roman occupation of England for 500 years made no impression upon the language of the natives, so little intercourse was there between them and their conquerors; compare it with the fact that for 400 years after the Norman conquest there was no fusion between the Norman and Saxon tongue. In truth all history teaches that the humiliation of defeat by a foreign foe is felt for ages, while that of defeat by the same race is temporary and soon forgotten. The late Civil War was relieved of very much of its sectional character by the presence of so many Southerners in the Union armies. Therefore, it will be in the United States as in all the unsectional civil wars of the world's history in which race and religion were not involved—the waves of oblivion will roll over the bitter recollections of the strife. But we trust that fragrant for ever will be the deeds of heroism, patience, fortitude, self-denial, and constancy to principle, whether those deeds were performed by the werrers of the blue or the gray from their respective stand-points of duty.

BUSH FIRES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A SUMMER unexampled in Western Australia for oppressive heat seems now (says the *Melbourne Argus* of March 24) to have completely broken up positive cold having been experienced during the first few days March. Previous to this change bush fires had been very prevalent and exceptionally severe. Resulting from this two horrible tragedies have taken place. The first was the death of an old woman, living with her infirm husband in a bush hut beyond York. A fire was raging round them; they managed to make their domicile secure, and while the old man continued to beat out the flames the wife carried a bucket to a well some little distance off. Not returning with the water, a search was made for her, and her charred remains were found where the fire had overtaken her. The second dreadful accident of the same nature occurred near Northampton. A bush fire was burning in dangerous proximity to the homestead of a settler called Williams, a man well and favourably known in the district, and most respectably connected. In spite of all the efforts he and his men could make, a stuble field caught fire, and Miss Williams, a very popular young lady about 20 years of age, came down from the house to help in combating the flames. Her dress of thin muslin suddenly caught fire. She rushed about in her agony setting fire to the long stuble, and finally falling amid the flames, was literally rosted alive. By the time her father and assistants reached her she was a charred and dreadful spectacle, but with wonderful pluck she managed to reach a neighbouring gully where water was procurable. Here she was swathed in oiled sheets and carried up to the house; but, though everything possible was done to relieve her agony, she died within a few hours, conscious to the last.

GLADSTONE AND HIS FOLLOWING.

A "DISGUSTED BECAUSE A JOCKEYED LIBERALS writes to the *Times*:—I have voted as a Liberal for about 40 years, but at the present crisis think it the duty of every one to place the claims of his country far above those of party. At the last election Mr. Gladstone urged his followers to endeavour to return such a majority as would enable him to defeat the Parnellites, even though they were supported by the Conservatives. In our innocence we imagined that the majority was to give the Prime Minister the means of setting the Parnellites at defiance, but what has been the result? Because he did not get the support he expected our leader has thrown a complete somersault and alighted in the arms of the Irishmen.

We know too well what has hitherto been the result as regards the demands. Like Oliver Twist they have always been asking for more, but with this essential difference, that Mr. Gladstone, unlike Bumble the Beadle, has invariably given in. Judging by the past the same game will be played again, and then, when too late, the misery of a weak-kneed policy will be shown.

Now, what I wish to bring under your notice is, that I and many other Liberals in Edinburgh, and I may confidently add Scotland, feel that we have been most thoroughly sold. Had we known at the last election what we know now, many of the present members of Parliament, not even excepting Mr. Gladstone himself, would never have gained their seats unless their views on the Irish question had been satisfactorily explained.

I can only hope that those who have been thus elected, and are cognizant of the feelings of their constituents, will have courage to shake off the trammels of party, and not furnish their countrymen with an exemplification of the truth of Coleridge's famous sarcasm in his "Devil's Walk on Earth"—

"He saw a certain Minister,
"A Minister to his mind,
"Go up into a certain House
"With a majority behind.
"The Devil quoted Genesis
"Like a very learned clerk,
"How Noah and his creeping things
"Went up into the Ark."

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE OF A LAWYER.

A WELL-KNOWN Austrian lawyer and politician, Dr. Julius Hanisch, formerly member of the Reichsrath for a Bohemain constituency, has committed suicide in a corridor of the law courts, under painful circumstances. He is alleged to have misappropriated a sum of money entrusted to him by a client, and a criminal action against him was pending. He went to the law courts to try and obtain an adjournment of the action, but failing in his endeavour, shot himself with a revolver. He died half an hour later, while being conveyed to the hospital. Dr. Hanisch was born in 1827. He sat in the Austrian Parliament as a German Liberal for most of the period between 1867 and 1885, but was defeated at the last general election.

KILLED AN HOUR AFTER MARRIAGE.

ONE of the most tragic features in connection with the recent devastation caused by the cyclones in the United States was the calamity which befel a wedding party at Rice Station, and in which the bridegroom and nine other persons were killed. The principal State which has suffered through the great storm was Minnesota. It appears that just before the cyclone broke over the town of Rice Station a wedding party had assembled at the house of Mr. John Schutz, a farmer, whose daughter had been married an hour or two before. In the midst of the merriment the cyclone struck the place. There were then assembled about 40 guests, and in five minutes the whole place was destroyed, and the dead and dying were lying in every direction. Of the party 10 were killed outright and several injured. The bridegroom was amongst the former, whilst the bride escaped with some injury. There was not a building left on the farm in which the survivors could place their dead friends. The corpses were afterwards collected and placed in the Rice Station Schoolhouse.

UNEARTHING THE GREAT SPHINX.

A LETTER has been received in Paris from M. Maspero, describing what he will do with the 12,000f. subscribed to aid him in his excavations round the Sphinx of Ghizeh. He says: "I am going now to work on two points, the right paw and the first steps of the stair. The stones of the right paw are covered with Greek votive inscriptions; those of the left paw bear none. This is at least an indication that the piety of the faithful was called more into play on the right, that is to say on the south, than on the left side. Perhaps there was direct communication between the Sphinx and the granite temple which lies in that direction, and if so there is a chance of finding on the way a group of statues, similar to that which Mariette discovered at the Serapeum. It may also be that some unknown chapel is concealed in the space which separates the Sphinx from the granite temple. In any case, that is a question to be settled in a week or two. The problem connected with the first steps of the stair is, in my opinion, a very curious one. The Egyptian sculptors always represent the Sphinx of Ghizeh as placed on a cubic pedestal, ornamented with grooves and designs analogous to those observed on the different sarcophagi of the old Empire. Were they following an artistic caprice, or were they simply reproducing what they saw? In other words, is the Sphinx able to rest on a bed of rock, or has a gigantic pedestal been cut for it in the mountain from the top of which it looked down on the plain. On the latter hypothesis there would be a chance of finding on the east side the door of a temple or a tomb. It might prove to be the tomb of Menes. The pedestal may have disappeared in Roman times, and the Ptolemies may have constructed their monumental stair over the sand which covered it. As soon as I have found the first steps it will be easy for me to see if the platform in front of the Sphinx is cut perpendicularly or if the rock advances in a gradual slope. This will be ascertained by a few plumbings judiciously made."

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 7th May, 1886.

Royal Arty, Lieut-Col H L Gwyn, from half-pay, to be Lieut-Col, vice Col Æ de V Tupper, placed on half-pay. Dated 23rd April, 1886.

Major W W M Smith, from Supernumerary to the Establishment, to be Maj, vice C H Hamilton, retired. Dated 21st April, 1886.

Lieut F R Wingate, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut vice P J G Wakefield, superseded for absence without leave. Dated 21st April, 1886.

Lieut P J T Lewis has been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff. Dated 7th April, 1886.

Coast Brigade, Lieut W A Watkins has been seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 10th April, 1886.

Sergt-Maj R J McCracken to be Lieut, Supernumerary to the Establishment. Dated 8th May, 1886.

Royal Engrs, Lieut-Col and Col D Limond, C B (late Bengal), has retired on a pension and extra annuity, with the honorary rank of Maj-Genl. Dated 7th March, 1886.

Maj and Bt Lieut-Col J Pennycuick (late Madras), to be Lieut-Col, vice Col G P de Palezieux-Falconnet, retired. Dated 4th March, 1886.

The retirement of Maj M J Macartney (late Bombay), is dated 5th March, 1886, and not 28th Feb, 1886, as stated in the *Gazette* of 20th April, 1886.

Paymaster and Hony Maj W H Browning retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col. Dated 8th May, 1886.

Staff, Maj-Genl Sir H T Macpherson, K C B, K C S I, V C, Bengal Staff Corps, has been placed on the Staff of the Army in India as a Lieut-Genl, to command the Troops in the Madras Presidency, with the local rank of Lieut-Genl whilst so employed. Dated 1st March, 1886.

Col Sir J Hudson, K C B, Ben S C to command a Brig of the Ben Army, with the rank of Brigdr-Genl, vice Maj-Genl R S Hill, C B, H M's Indian Local Forces, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 23rd Feb 1886.

Capt R Holden, 4th Battn, the Worcestershire Regt, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir H E Bulwer, G C M G, High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Cyprus. Dated 10th March, 1886.

Lieut R T O Sheriffe, 2nd Brigade, Eastern Divn, Royal Arty, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Lord Carrington, G C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, New South Wales. Dated 16th April, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

Col W J Williams, C B, Royal Arty to be Maj Gen, vice P H Pipon, CB, promoted. Dated 4th Jan, 1886.

Col W H Gyodenough, C B, Royal Arty to be Maj-Genl, vice Sir C G Arbuthnot, K C B, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1886.

Maj and Brevet Lieut Col J M Heywood, Royal (Late Ben) Engrs, to be Col. Dated 3rd May, 1886.

Capt J Jervois, Royal Engrs, has been granted the local rank of Major in New Zealand, whilst employed under the Government of that Colony. Dated 1st Jan 1886.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—28 packages sewing machines, H A Geyer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Verona s—25 cases color, C MacDonald and Co; 7 bales wall paper, A C Tyebally.

Huzara s—30 drums linseed oil, J Heptolabhoy; 25 cases matches, A Esmaljee; 30 casks beer and 225 cases wine, D Dajeebhoy.

Altmore s—250 drums linseed oil, E A Currim; 5 cases color, C Macdonald and Co; 80 drums linseed oil, L Sumsoodin; 25 cases matches, The United Merchant's Co; 50 bottles quick silver, Cuma Ramjee; 250 drums linseed oil, V Soares; 93 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 28 cases empty bottles and 6 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 500 cases candles, Framjee A Davur and Co; 75 packages sodawater bottles, H A C H Tyeb; 78 crates sodawater bottles, Sorabjee Pallonjee; 50 bottles quick silver, G Mooljee; 200 cases ale, Ewart, Latham and Co; 60 cases beer, F Fisher and Co.

Malwa s—24 cases sewing machines, H A Geyer and Co.

Lavada s—15 cases gin, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Brankelow s—8 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Rohilla s—43 boxes silver bars (Rs. 1,25,000), Agra Bank; 98 boxes silver bars (Rs. 2,77,400), Chartered Bank of I A and China; 46 boxes silver bars (Rs. 1,30,000), D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Maclean s—24 cases whisky, Eduljee Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Canjee, Purbut and Co.

Asia s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Belgravia s—300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 900 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 5,000 cwts, wheat Ewart, Latham and Co.

City of Carthage s—200 bales coton, D Khetsee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 70 bales wool, G Kessowjee; 46 bales wool, R Moorlidhur; 156 bales wool, H Vusonjee; 291 bales cotton waste, R Damaney; 51 bales wool, H Khialdass; 300 bales cotton, P Heerjee; 312 cwts myrabollams and 187 cwts nuxvomica, S Wagjee; 56 bales cotton, G Dewjee; 87 cwts. carwar seeds, Robertson Bros.

Principality—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lord O'Neil s—64 bales hides and skins, H H Oomer; 11 bales hides, M Coorjee; 28 bales hides and skins and 56 cwts horns, P Damjee; 1,000 cwts grain, A Blascheck and Co; 93 cwts nuxvomica and 22 cwts huldee, P Govindjee; 272 cwts olibanum, E Hassam; 690 cwts poppy seed, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 84 bales hemp, S Dadabhoy; 78 bales hemp, Punnett and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 140 cwts dry ginger, V Soondrajee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—19 bales yarn, Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dunbar s—800 cwts wheat, F Masothi and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Abergeldie s—250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 608 cwts. wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hughendon s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Bretwalda s—200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 1,895 cwts. linseed and 1,000 cwts. wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier.

Athabasca s—630 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,500 cwts. Gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

D Balduino s—4,400 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—400 bales cotton, Oleese and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 15 cwts. gum, B Pototsching.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Kairos s—800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy s—330 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

County of Salop s—220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 760 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 890 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

Bryn Glas s—620 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy s—55 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 600 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

County of Salop s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Bernard s—999 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Hartington s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 5,466 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 4,850 cwts linseed, and 2,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,779 cwts linseed, and 1,300 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Claymore s—1,999 cwts linseed, and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 1,599 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Snowdon s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Avondale s—250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bengore Head s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 250 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scawfell s—20,900 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BOSTON, V.S.A.

Belgravia s—6 cases isinglass, Farnham and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—61 bales cotton, R Luchmondass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—42 cwts. shark fins, C Rahimtoola; 88 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist and 131 bales cotton, Hajee E Elliasand Co; 100 bales twist and 21 cwts. shark fins, L Chuttoo; 31 cwts. shark fins and 336 bales twist, J Peerbhoy; 154 bales twist and 438 bales cotton, C Ebram; 312 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 150 bales twist, H A Esmall and Co; 30 bales twist, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 356 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, and 346 bales cotton, D P Markar; 35 bales twist, Khursedjee Bomonjee; 200 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 300 bales twist, S Abraham, 162 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 65 bales twist, S J David and Co; 125 bales twist, Tata and Co; 190 bales twist, T Topen; 64 bales twist, J Doongerry; 15 cases opium, P & O Co; 42 cases opium, Bombay and Persian S N Co, Ld; 70 bales twist, Anglo-Indian S and M Co; 20 bales twist, J Doongersey.

Medusa s—250 bales cotton, S Ramnarayen.

FOR KOBE.

Rohilla s—75 bales twist, J Doongersey; 50 bales twist, S J David.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rohilla s—35 bales twist, J Doongersey.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—370 bales twist, and 54 bales twist cloth, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, J Doongersey; 94 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 25 bales twist, Khursedjee Bomonjee; 127 bales twist, S J David and Co; 144 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·521
Temperature of the Air	88·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	82·9
Dew Point	81·2
Relative humidity of Air	·797
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	92·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	84·8
General Directions of Wind*	W, SSW, SSE, WNW, NNW NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	245

* From midnight to midnight.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1886.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 97 12
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	„ 99 0
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	„ 101 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	101 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	„	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	„	£1	
Ditto Deferred Annuity	„	£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	„	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	„	£20	290

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs.	100 0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	Paid off
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	100 0
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	101 8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	102 8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	103 0
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	99 4
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1905)	99 4
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	99 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	95 0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97 4
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	101 8

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888)	Rs. 102-0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892)	„ 103-0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	„ 104-0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900)	„ 104-8

DEBENTURE OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Asiatic	Nominal.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888)	Bowreah Cotton	100 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892)	Canal Press	102 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891)	Darj. Him. Ry.	100 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896)	do. do.	100 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Dunbar Cotton	96 0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	Eastern Cachar Tea	100 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889)	Fort Gloster Jute	102 10
8	Per Cent.	Goosery Jute Mills	Nml.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887)	Hooghly Mills	101 0
7	Per Cent. 1881 (1886)	Howrah Mills	102 0
6	Per Cent. 1883 (1888)	do. (New issue)	100 0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890)	India General	105 0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889)	Kurseong Darj. Tea	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1881	Kornafuli Assn.	100 0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888)	Sapakati Tea	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894)	Selim Tea	104 0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890)	Sing & Murmah	104 0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895)	Titaghur Paper Mills	103 0

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	s.	d.
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1	5¾
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight	1	5 15-32
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	1	5 13-32
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1	5⅜
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	5 23-32
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight	1	5 23-32
Do for payment, 6 months' sight	1	5½
Secretary of State's drafts last Drawings, 12th May, 1886—		
Average rates	1	5 9-16
Telegraphic Transfers, 12th May 1886	1	5 9-16

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.
(4th Feb. 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 6 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	195
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	140
Bank of Bengal	500	4½ p.ct.	840
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	130
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	50	......	Par.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	2 p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	100
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	113
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	325N
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	80

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Adulpore Terai (Darjg.)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. *	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85x
Assam Company	£20	5 ad-int.	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	......	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	81
Bengal (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	34
Do. contributory	80	nil. ‡	23
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	120
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	60
Borelli (Assam)	£10	3 ad-int.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar)	200	5 p. ct. ‡	125
Do. Terai (Darjg.)	100	nil. ‡	45
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55x
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50x
Chumta Tea Co.	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
Colonial (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127x
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	29
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	2 p. ct. *	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. *	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	4 ad.-int.	136
Do. do. A	£10	2½ ad-int.	156
Do. do. B	£10	2 ad.-int.	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	40x
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	100
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	71
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct. ‡	126
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	95
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	8
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	13
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	75	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	......	47
Hopetown	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Do. contributory	80	5 ad.-int.	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	......	100x
Indian Terai	500	17 p. ct. ‡	500
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad.-int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	75
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4 ad.-int.	68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	......	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int.	120
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	26
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	......	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	3 p. ct. ‡	88
Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct. ‡	78
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	26x
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	5 p. ct. *	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Loobah	100	12½ p.ct. ‡	115x
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. *	23
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	3½ p. ct. *	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct. ‡	82
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	nil. *	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30 dct.
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	60
Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct. ‡	50
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	10 p. ct. ‡	120
North Western Cachar	100	......	85
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	40
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65x
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. *	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	60x
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	57
Ring Tong (Darig.)	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58x
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct. ‡	115x
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. *	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct. ‡	10 dct.
Second Fallodhi	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58x
Singbulli & Murmah	100	9 p. ct. ‡	84
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	......	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	83
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	90
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	29
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	112
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct. ‡	150
Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	25
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	......	...

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	125
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	4 p. ct.	150
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	69
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	5 p. ct.	1,350
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s7/6	......	¼ Prem
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	4
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	85
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Rice Mills Co.	100	......	60
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	80
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10 psh	270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil.	38
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	45
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	155
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	15 p. ct.	103
Do. Steam Co.	100	3 p. ct.	92
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y nil.	53
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	22 p. ct.	109
Canal Press Co.	100	10 p. ct.	86
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	4 p. ct.	107
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	y 10½ p.ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills	50	y 10 p ct.	50
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	5 ad.-int.	60N
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	60
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	4 p. ct.	97
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	8 as.
Do. contributory	2	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	26
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	2½ p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	2½ p. ct.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	11
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	185
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	74
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	nil.	60
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	2⅝ p. ct.	95
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	70
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	3 p. ct.	60
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	85N
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	y 10 p. ct.	100
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	285
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	100
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	94
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	2½ p. ct.	81
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	y 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	5 p. ct.	50 d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	45
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	250
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	40
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	67
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	3 p. ct.	103
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	103
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	115
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	84

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1885.
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y—Dividend for the year.
x—Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
s—Sellers.
$ 8 per cent. guaranteed for 5 years.
—*Englishman.*

KEMP & Co'.s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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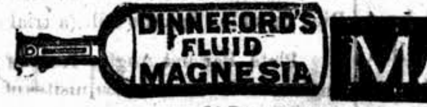

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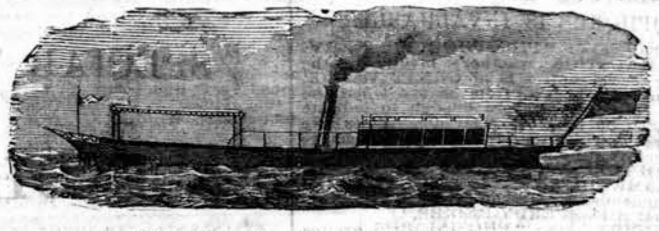

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